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## Western Europe Proposes New Trans-Atlantic Pact

### A Redefined Alliance Would Wrap In Economic Ties With Stronger Defense

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

MUNICH — Offering the boldest proposal yet for reshaping Western unity in the post-Cold War era, European governments are urging the creation of a Euro-American pact — in effect, a trans-Atlantic community cemented by both security and economic ties.

No official blueprint has been divulged, but foreign and defense ministers from Britain, France and Germany urged, in strikingly similar terms, an initiative along these lines last weekend at an annual security seminar in Munich.

Defense Minister Volker Rühe of Germany called for a "new, wider trans-Atlantic contract" that would spell out the details of military, political and economic cooperation designed to preserve the free markets and democratic values of the Western democracies.

The essence of this ambitious idea is to broaden the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance by adding a parallel economic track and, simultaneously, extending allied security cooperation so that it goes beyond Europe and assumes nearly global dimensions.

U.S. officials have reacted cautiously to this suggestion of a new basic pact. But some U.S. representatives at the Munich gathering suggested privately that it might appeal to the White House as a high-profile initiative that would allow President Bill Clinton to battle isolationist tendencies in Congress.

The way to this new European thinking among policymakers was opened by a growing realization, driven home by the Bosnian experience, that Europe cannot realistically hope to meet any significant military challenge on its own soon — at least not for decades. This vulnerability has also been hammered home by signs of reviving militarism in Russia, officials said.

As a result, interest in preserving NATO and keeping U.S. power engaged in Europe has been heightening. Suggestions that enjoyed wide currency only a year ago

— for example, that the Western European Union might gradually supplant NATO — are being scaled down.

The most original feature of this European idea, called a Euro-Atlantic community, is the notion of forging a parallel mechanism for coordinating policies in trade, monetary policy and other economic sectors with the United States and Canada.

In the current atmosphere of heightened international business competition, a revival of economic nationalism could threaten solidarity among the democracies as dangerously as military rivalries did in Europe in the past, officials said.

"Defense issues alone do not offer a broad enough foundation for the edifice we need," Malcolm Rifkind, Britain's defense secretary, said in supporting Mr. Rühe's proposal.

The status of Britain and Germany as strong NATO backers lends solid credentials to the proposal, which was also endorsed by Klaus Kinkel, the German foreign minister and the leader of the liberal Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in the Christian Democrat-led government.

As a sign of German willingness to assume a full role in a new trans-Atlantic partnership, Mr. Rühe said that "the European Union must become capable of taking action as a global player." That implied a new willingness in Bonn to think about a broader role for its troops, in exchange for reduced specific U.S. commitments.

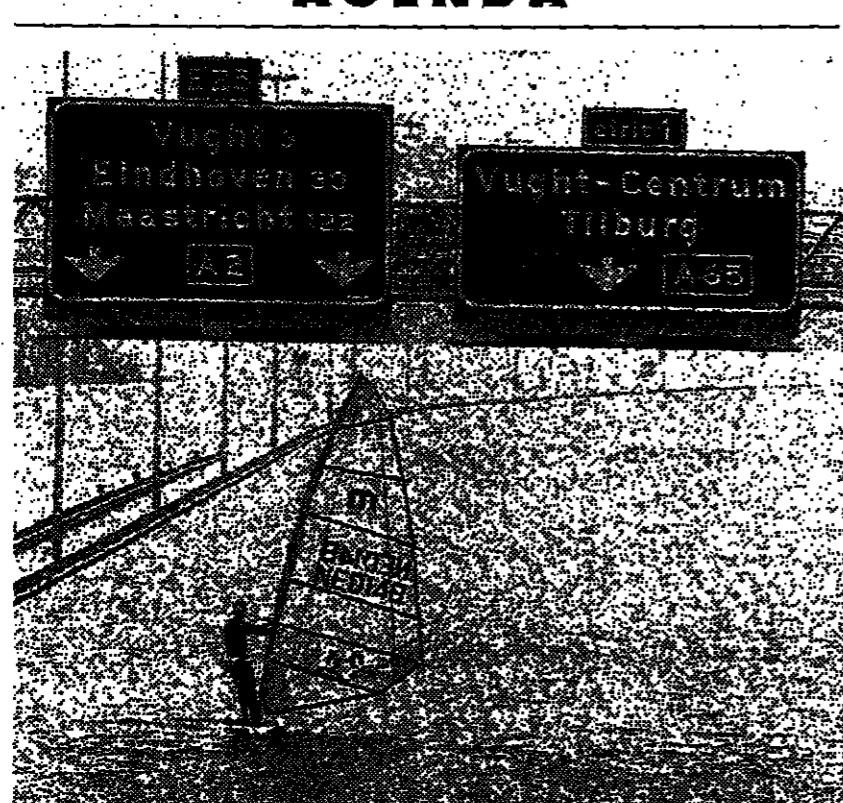
More surprisingly, a similar suggestion came from France's foreign minister, Alain Juppé, who called for "a new trans-Atlantic charter to consolidate the common desire of North America and Europe to contribute to international stability in all its dimensions."

While not abandoning French insistence on greater European leadership in NATO, Mr. Juppé persuaded many allied officials that he was offering a more pragmatic and constructive approach than France had been willing to adopt before.

His comments could be a taste of future

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## AGENDA



SAILING AWAY — A windsurfer navigating a Dutch highway Monday. Partial costs of the flood have been estimated at up to \$882 million. Page 2.

## Austrian Bombing Points to Extremists

VIENNA (AP) — A bomb exploded in a playground waste container in an ethnically mixed village Monday, seriously wounding a municipal worker. The blast followed a weekend bombing nearby that killed four Gypsies.

The Austrian Interior Ministry said the weekend bombing was probably the work of rightist extremists but said it had few details about the incident on

Monday in Stinatz, a village near the Hungarian border where half the people are ethnic Croats.

Austrian radio, however, said a letter with anti-Croat statements was found.

The Gypsies were killed in Oberwart, about 100 kilometers (about 60 miles) south of Vienna. The bodies were found near an anti-Gypsy sign.

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Pakistan's Sectarian Violence

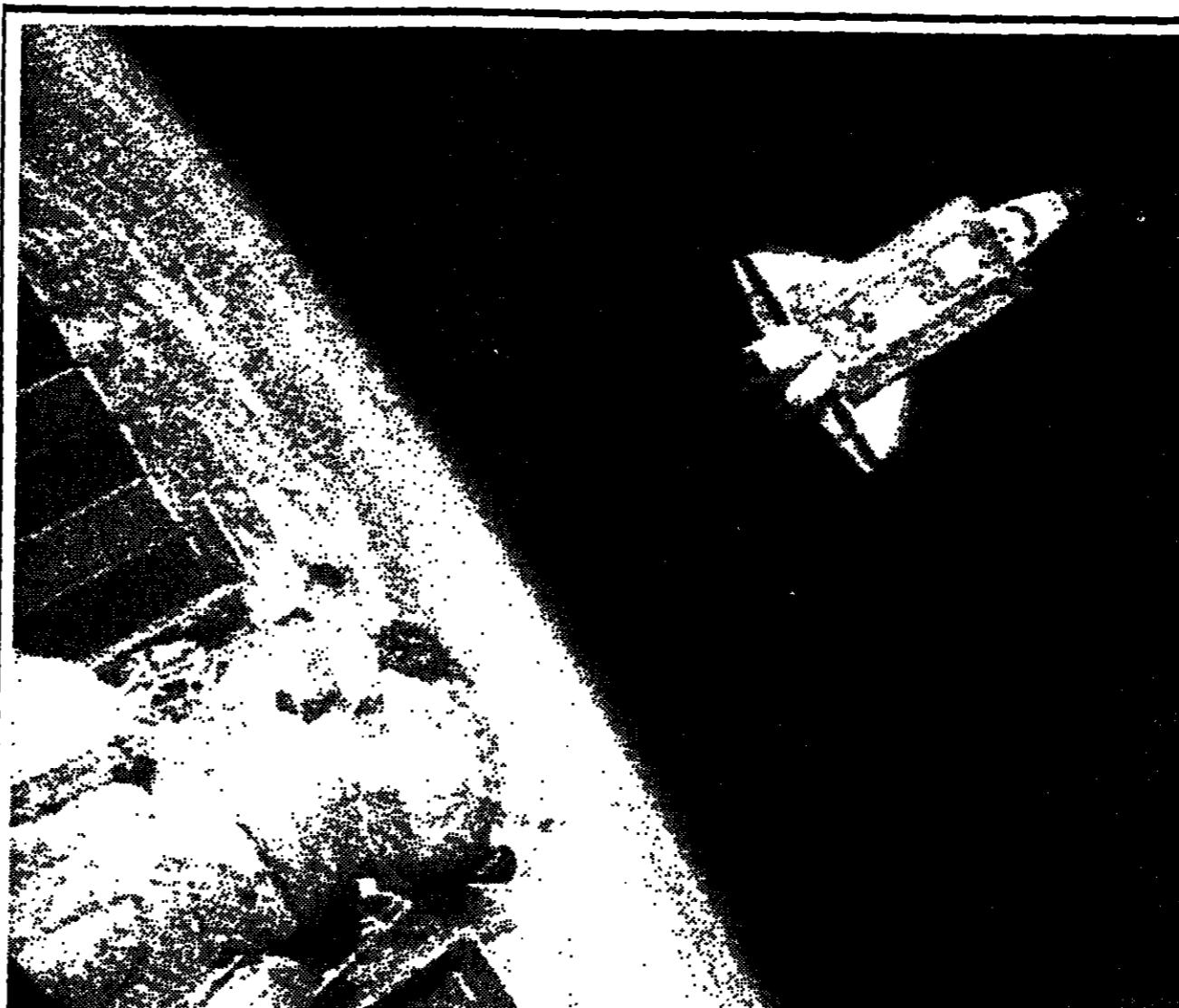
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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 9.09	Up 0.57%
3337.73	111.30
The Dollar	
New York	Mon. close previous close
DM	1.5314 1.527
Pound	1.56 1.5635
Yen	99.45 99.85
FF	5.3005 5.299



DELICATE MANEUVER — The U.S. shuttle Discovery gingerly approaching the Russian Mir space station Monday at a distance of a little over 100 meters. The crew was practicing for a planned docking in June. Page 3.

## Balladur Rebuffs Mitterrand on Algiers

By William Drozdiak  
*Washington Post Service*

PARIS — In an unprecedented slap at President François Mitterrand, the conservative government of Prime Minister Édouard Balladur on Monday rejected Mr. Mitterrand's proposal for the European Union to host a peace conference on Algeria.

It was the most serious clash yet in the delicate power-sharing relationship that has prevailed for nearly two years between the Socialist head of state and the leading opposition candidate to succeed him. And it reflected the deep cleavages within France's political leadership over how to deal with the bloody insurrection in the former North African colony that has claimed 30,000 lives in the past three years.

After consulting Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, Mr. Mitterrand proposed Friday that the 15-nation Union sponsor peace talks between the military-backed regime in Algiers and its Islamic opponents.

Mr. Mitterrand's aides said the idea was warmly encouraged by Mr. Kohl, who told the French leader over a private dinner at the Elysée Palace that France, the former colonial power and the current president of the European Union, must take the lead in halting Algeria's descent into civil war. They said Mr. Kohl insisted that

The offer drew an angry response from the Algerian government, which castigated Mr. Mitterrand for interfering in its domestic affairs and accused him of harboring "a visceral hatred of an independent Algeria."

The French president stressed that his proposal was "a hope, not yet a policy," and his aides said the initiative was designed to instill fresh momentum in a plan endorsed last month at a meeting in Rome by Algeria's secular and Islamic opposition parties.

That manifesto, which called for the cessation of hostilities, freedom for some 10,000 political prisoners and democratic elections, was rejected by the Algiers government.

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France had to act soon if it hoped to fortify Europe's ties with Mediterranean states and balance the enhanced relations with the East that Germany has been cultivating.

Over the weekend, however, Interior Minister Charles Pasqua insisted that the government had not been involved in the initiative taken by Mr. Mitterrand who, as head of state, maintains supreme authority over the direction of France's foreign and security policies.

Foreign Ministry officials said that while the French government was keen to promote dialogue between Algeria's military rulers and their secular and Islamic opponents, there could be no question of interfering in Algeria's domestic political affairs.

"Algeria is in a state of virtual civil war, and we can only get hurt by becoming directly involved," a senior ministry official said.

Ever since democratic elections that the Islamic Salvation Front was poised to win

See FRANCE, Page 8

## N.Y. Bomb Case Defendant Pleads Guilty

Reuters

NEW YORK — In a surprise move Monday, the man accused of masterminding a plot to bomb the United Nations pleaded guilty, implicating all the others charged with him and said his Muslim religious leader had approved the attacks.

The decision by Siddig Ibrahim Siddig Ali to plead guilty to all charges against him and cooperate with prosecutors gave a huge boost to the federal government's case.

Although Mr. Siddig Ali could still face life imprisonment, his plea seemed to be an attempt to win a recommendation from

prosecutors that he receive a reduced sentence.

Mr. Siddig Ali said his plea was a message to the world that his acts did "not reflect Islam at all, because God did not tell us to kill innocent people for his sake."

The plea added a bizarre twist to the trial. Defense lawyers learned for the first time that Mr. Siddig Ali had told the government on Jan. 23 — one week before opening statements — that he wanted to cooperate, and that Judge Michael Mukasey had appointed a separate lawyer to handle negotiations.

Defense lawyers, who are considering

whether to seek a mistrial, said it was unfair for the case to have opened without their knowing that a deal was in the works.

This is the second time that Mr. Siddig Ali, 34, has agreed to cooperate with prosecutors. In June, he became a government witness, but the agreement fell apart.

The prosecution charges that Mr. Siddig Ali and 11 others, including an Egyptian sheikh, Omar Abdel Rahman, planned to "wage a war of urban terrorism" in the United States. They contend that Mr. Siddig Ali selected targets and organized the conspirators, and that Sheik Abdel Rahman approved the attacks.

## Separatist Fervor Spreads to Native Tribes in Quebec

By Charles Trueheart  
*Washington Post Service*

KAHNAWAKE, Quebec — A hunger for self-determination has powered Quebec separatists this year to their most promising rendezvous with independence in 15 years.

But now the French-speaking separatists are perturbed to hear, from Quebec's native Indian communities, the hostile echo of their own freedom cry.

"Why do the people of Quebec have this right to self-determination if people who've lived here many more hundreds of years don't have that right?" said Kenneth Deer, editor and publisher of the Eastern Door, a Mo-

hawk community newspaper on the Kahnawake reserve, across the St. Lawrence River from Montreal. "Is this a right that only white people have?"

Indians are the tiniest minority in the province of Quebec, about 60,000 out of 7 million residents. But they have seized the opportunity of a popular referendum on Quebec independence, to occur sometime this year, to press their own case for autonomy and empowerment — and even territory.

To the consternation of the separatists, the natives are finding their most compelling arguments in the rhetoric and principles of Quebec's home-grown nationalism.

Matthew Coon Come, the grand chief of Quebec's Crees, put it simply: "If Canada is divisible, so is Quebec."

"Quebec can't separate without allowing its natives to separate," said David Elkins, a political scientist at the University of British Columbia and author of a new report on native self-government in Canada. "There aren't two problems here, there's just one."

Indian claims to sovereign status "pose the most serious threat to their separation project," said Gerald Alfred, a Mohawk who teaches political science at Concordia University in Montreal. "Whose homeland is this? What are we saying? You don't own the land you live on. You can't have a bigger challenge than that."

The separatist Parti Québécois, in power since September and only months from its first chance since a

See QUEBEC, Page 8

## Pol Pot's Terror Stalks a Cambodia Weary of Corruption

By Philip Shenon  
*New York Times Service*

CHOENG EK, Cambodia — It is said by Cambodians that anyone who doubts the truth of what happened here in 1975 must make the pilgrimage to this tiny village. Because in what was once a fertile rice paddy on the outskirts of Phnom Penh, the capital, there is a grisly and convincing memorial to the frenzied slaughter that erupted across Cambodia 20 years ago this spring.

These were the victims of the killing fields of Choeng Ek, one of the death camps organized by the Khmer Rouge, the Maoist-inspired guerrillas whose reign of terror over Cambodia began with the capture of Phnom Penh in April 1975.

"I was a boy during the Pol Pot times, and I still remember how they would line up people — 10 people, 100 people — and tie their hands and shoot them in the back," said Buntha Krouch, a Cambodian

American whose Cambodian mother-in-law had insisted that he make the trip to Choeng Ek.

"You don't forget this."

Mr. Krouch, 25, who fled Cambodia in 1979, stood transfixed before the government-built ossuary here: a glass pagoda encasing 8,985 human skulls.

These were the victims of the killing fields of Choeng Ek, one of the death camps organized by the Khmer Rouge, the Maoist-inspired guerrillas whose reign of terror over Cambodia began with the capture of Phnom Penh in April 1975.

The skulls were unearthed from deep pits that are still littered with shards of deep and frayed strips of cloth.

Two decades after it set in motion a peasant revolution that killed hundreds of thousands — perhaps more than 1 million — Cambodians, the Khmer Rouge and its notorious leader, Pol Pot, continue to torment this nation.

Much has changed in Cambodia in the last 20 years: the 1978 Vietnamese invasion that forced the Khmer Rouge back into the jungle, the 1991 agreement that was to end the civil war between the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese-installed government, the 1993 election that established the first freely elected government.

But Cambodians face a threat that is hauntingly reminiscent of that era.

Then, as now, Pol Pot, the French-educated Cambodian born with the name Saloth Sar, stalks the dense forests, waiting for his chance to grab power from a gov-

ernment perceived by much of the public as corrupt and incompetent.

Then, as now, his most effective weapons are the terror that he can unleash almost at will in the countryside, and the hypnotic loyalty of a handful of ruthless defectors.

Some diplomats and certainly many Cambodian officials argue that the Khmer Rouge is growing weaker and more isolated as thousands of Pol Pot's troops have defected.

"The Khmer Rouge will definitely disappear," Foreign Minister Ung Huot said.

"It is only a matter of time."

But others find it difficult to be so hopeful, predicting that the guerrillas

Life After Death/The Shadow of the 'Great Leader'

## Kim's Gone, but North Korea Remains on His Path

By Don Oberdorfer  
*Washington Post Service*

**P**YONGYANG, North Korea — Kim Il Sung stands tall and majestic on Mansu Hill, his right hand extended grandly over the capital that he built from the ashes left by U.S. bombing in the Korean War. Six months after his death last July, he still dominates North Korean life — not only in the giant bronze statue on the hill, but also in the television programs, publications, cultural presentations and policies of the regime he left behind.

Our flight from Beijing had landed at sunset. Less than an hour later, our four-member academic exchange delegation from George Washington University's Sigur Center for East Asian Studies was guided to the towering statue to pay respects. Television lights recorded our moment of silence for broadcast on the evening news. Behind us in the subway car were groups of schoolchildren, and then a group of children and adults placing flowers at the statue's feet. Such expressions of homage take place constantly.

Based on decisions made by Kim Il Sung shortly before his death, North Korea is moving cautiously toward a greater engagement with the world outside. It seemed to me after more than 20 hours of discussions with senior officials that they are walking a tightrope, trying to improve their economy and external relations without disturbing their tightly mobilized and monolithic society. How far the shift will go, at what pace and with what success are central questions for the months ahead.

Since my previous visit here in June 1991 as Washington Post diplomatic correspondent, the Soviet Union collapsed, and China, North Korea's country's other historic patron and ally, established relations with South Korea. Then, after several years of growing confrontation, North Korea signed a nuclear deal with the United States on Oct. 21 that promises the first cooperative relationship between the two nations.

The biggest change, though, and the one that has raised worldwide speculation about the present and future, was the death at age 82 of Kim Il Sung, who had led the country since its founding under Soviet sponsorship after World War II. His eldest son and chosen successor, Kim Jong Il, 52, is said to be in charge but has rarely been glimpsed since his father's funeral.

"The Dear Leader Supreme Commander Kim Jong Il is exactly like the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung," said Kim Yong Sun, a senior secretary of the ruling Communist Party, one of many officials here who bears the clan name of Kim. "He is leading the party, state, the military and diplomacy."

This declaration was echoed in one form or another by nearly everyone else we met, but so far, almost inexplicably, Kim Jong Il has not succeeded to his father's formal positions as general secretary of the Worker's Party, as the Communist Party is known, or president of the country.



A subway station in central Pyongyang has been decorated with a mural, at right, of the ubiquitous "Great Leader," Kim Il Sung.

Last spring, escalating tension with the United States and other nations over Pyongyang's nuclear weapons program brought the outbreak of a new war on the Korean Peninsula closer than at any time since the bloody 1950-53 conflict, and much closer than most people realized.

But in mid-June, Kim Il Sung, meeting with former President Jimmy Carter, defused the tension by agreeing to an immediate freeze in nuclear activity. At the same time, he began a serious drive toward the first summit meeting with South Korea's president. The evidence is strong that Kim Il Sung made some of these decisions with his own immense authority on the spur of the moment, without prior discussion with officials of his government or the ruling party.

**F**ollowing his father's death, Kim Jong Il has intervened at least twice to keep North Korea on the path of reconciliation with the United States. Neither intervention was made public officially; both suggest that the internal cross-currents in the regime are stronger, or at the least more visible, than during the Kim Il Sung era, but that Kim Jong Il retains the power to resolve them when necessary.

The shadowy new leader, according to North Korean negotiators in Geneva and officials here, personally made the decisions to negotiate and sign the Oct. 21 Framework Agreement with the United States. This accord requires North Korea to halt and eventually dismantle its nuclear program in return

for a supply of alternative energy and the establishment of U.S. economic and diplomatic ties. Private comments of North Korean officials, as well as a highly unusual public attack on the negotiations by a North Korean Army spokesman at the height of bargaining last September, strongly suggest that the country's powerful military establishment opposed the deal.

The evidence is strong that Kim Jong Il again intervened in late December — and again, over military objections — to order the release of Chief Warrant Officer Bobby Hall, whose helicopter had been shot down after it strayed into North Korean territory. Kim Jong Il's personal involvement, which had been indicated earlier to the U.S. officials who negotiated Mr. Hall's release, was confirmed by the party secretary, Kim Yong Sun.

As these examples suggest, North Korea's very large and powerful military has become even more of a factor in the country's internal workings since Kim Il Sung's death. Perhaps sensing that the military would need tending, Kim Il Sung named his son supreme commander of the North Korean military forces in 1991; this remains today his most important formal post.

On Jan. 1, the day when Kim Il Sung had traditionally made a New Year's address that set the tone and policy for the year ahead, Kim Jong Il made no public statement. Instead, wearing military garb, he visited an army unit in company with the nation's high command. It was only his second appearance in public since his father's funeral in July.

My own experience underscores the growing visibility of the military. The two government Mercedes-Benz cars bringing our delegation from the airport to town were stopped at a military checkpoint along the road to establish our identities, something that had never happened on my previous visit. Army and internal security guards, often armed with automatic weapons, were in much greater evidence in Pyongyang than they had been before.

A European visitor who has traveled numerous times into the countryside — as I did not do this time — said he has recently observed a greater military presence than in the past.

On the surface there is no sign of any threat or even challenge to the regime. When I asked the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Kim Young Nam, a high-ranking member of the Politburo, why Kim Jong Il had not become head of the Communist Party and government, he responded that the "main reason" was that "still at the moment our people feel the great loss" of their founder-leader.

Because of that, he said, "we in government still refrain from organizing any ceremonies in public." Asked when the formal transfer of power would take place, he replied, "Wait and see."

Improved economic conditions are considered important to a smooth transition. According to outside estimates, North Korea's total economic output has steadily declined since the collapse of the Soviet Union, previously its most important trading partner. Surprisingly, though, there is notably more vehicle traffic in Pyongyang than in my previous visit. The capital, at least, appears busy and by no means impoverished.

**K**im Jong Il, an official responsible for the country's external economic relations, spoke enthusiastically of American and European companies that are actively exploring investments and business opportunities in the Rajin-Songbong free-trade zone on the Russian and Chinese borders in the far north. He was very explicit, however, that the "socialist market economy," permitting outside enterprise to operate in the zone, will not be extended to the rest of the country, which will continue as a command economy.

The economic official said that a new airport was being opened to foreign traffic near the free-trade zone; that the capacity of the seaport was being expanded 10-fold and that a new hotel to accommodate visitors was being completed.

"We are really interested in economic cooperation with the United States," said Kim Jong Il, citing oil exploration and processing, mining, electronics and machine-building as areas of particular interest. For all this, he made it clear that in the short run, at least, economic ties with increasingly prosperous South Korea offered the greatest opportunity.

The most troubling aspect of North Korea's policy is its refusal to resume the official dialogue and negotiations with South Korea. North Korean officials insist that Seoul irreversibly insulted the Korean people at the time of Kim Il Sung's death. The South refused to express condolences and instead ordered a military alert and prevented prospective mourners from traveling to the North or otherwise expressing themselves.

Most officials I saw repeated a demand that South Korea's president apologize for these actions as a precondition for the re-establishment of the North-South dialogue.

It seemed significant, however, that Kim Jong Sun, who is in charge of North-South relations for the Communist Party, made no mention of an apology during a long discussion.

(Following our departure from Pyongyang, Mr. Kim formally proposed a national convocation of North and South on Aug. 15, the 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese occupation at the end of World War II. The proposal, while unacceptable to the South, has initiated a round of maneuvering by the two Korean states that may lead in time to a resumption of negotiations.)



North Korean-made appliances on display in a department store in central Pyongyang. A radio costs about a fifth of the average North Korean's monthly salary.

## Floods Prove Dutch Rivers Can Be as Dangerous as the Sea

By Marlise Simons  
*New York Times Service*

**GORINCHEM**, the Netherlands — When the Meuse River barreled over bottom lands and flooded against the tip of the dikes, farmers in the Dutch heartlands said they under-

stood the power of the river that swells each spring because of rains and melting mountain snow.

And even when it rose to record levels and the government ordered 200,000 people to leave threatened towns, many farmers stayed.

Dirk-Jan Vriend did what the old-timers do in the river country: he built a sheep ladder leading to the attic of his barn. "Once the first sheep goes up, the other 33 will follow," he explained.

Kees deLange and his wife, Lenni, debated whether to kill a calf. If they didn't, the animal might drown in the flood waters. If they butchered the calf and put the meat in the freezer, there would be a risk that the current would go out and the meat would spoil.

Since medieval Christian monks built the first barriers along the four biggest Dutch rivers, villagers have accepted floods as part of the cycle of nature. The rivers that drain the water from the Alps and the Eifel and the Ardennes mountains, have, after all, created much of the Netherlands, depositing their silt, bearing minerals and seeds, in this vast delta.

For generations, the Dutch have lived with the paradox of settling and building cities and industries below sea level, on swamps, on dried-up lakes, on the flood plains of the rivers.

But last week fear struck the cities. The Netherlands is Europe's most densely populated country, built on the certainty that the nation's renowned technology would keep the water in its place.

True, the rivers have flooded parts of the land that was once naturally theirs and the most crucial dikes, bolstered by the work of soldiers and volunteers, held out.

But as the waters recede, bickering is gathering pace about the question: Why, in this country that prides itself on having some of the world's best water managers, could the center of the nation have been at risk?

Much of the answer lies in the choice that was made four decades ago when the North Sea was identified as the country's main enemy.

At the time the decision seemed evident; in 1953, storms burst the western sea dikes, killing 1,800 people and flooding vast tracts of land. Defense of the west of the nation, the seat of government, of industry and of its biggest cities, was hence made the priority.

The medieval dikes here, which have slowly sunk into mud, have been given a sturdy facelift. The water management agency has broadened the dike by about 10 meters, raised it by more than a meter and encased it in stone that is intended to be resistant to plants.

Nearby trees whose roots were a nuisance have been cut down. Engineers say this dike will provide safety for another 100 years.

Plans have been delayed by government bureaucracy on the one side and by opposing local residents and conservationists on the other.

The arguments for and against the modern dike renewal are evident near the village of Brakel.

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Marijke Brunt, a biologist with the Foundation for Nature and Environment, calls this new vision "brutal and clumsy" and compares it to the traditional riverscape many Dutch cherish: the meandering and gentle slopes of the old dikes, studded with wild flowers and ringed with willows and poplars overlooking the river.

Since 1980, almost 160 kilometers (100 miles) of river and lake dikes have been fortified. But 565 more kilometers of dikes — some of them weakened and near-collapse this week — remained to be done. And therein lies part of the problem.

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## An Israeli Civilian Is Shot and Killed In Attack in Gaza

By Joel Greenberg  
*New York Times Service*

ters. Mr. Rabin has insisted that Mr. Arafat show first that he can effectively crack down on the militants.

Mr. Arafat spoke out angrily against the attack, calling it an attempt to "abort" nascent Palestinian self-rule.

"Who is the genius who wants to lock up the Gaza Strip and deprive it of the most basic raw materials we live on?" Mr. Arafat said in a speech at a school. "Don't I have the right to ask what is the hellish mentality that hatches these conspiracies?"

The shooting has reportedly led Israeli Army officers to consider banning all Israeli vehicles from the Gaza Strip. Tens of thousands of Gaza residents have been unable to reach jobs in Israel since it sealed off the Gaza Strip and the West Bank after the bombing.

Mr. Rabin said he would raise the problem of militant violence with Mr. Arafat at their meeting on Thursday.

■ **Arab Nations' Joint Stand**

Eight Arab countries took a united stand Monday against international tolerance of Israel's refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Reuters reported from Cairo.

Foreign ministers from Egypt, Syria and six conservative Gulf states said that exempting Israel from nuclear inspections was incompatible with Middle East peace.

It was the first time that high-level representatives from so many Arab nations had taken a common position in the negotiations leading to nonproliferation talks in Geneva in April.

Israel has never signed the treaty, which runs out this year.

"Comprehensive peace must achieve equitable and balanced security for all parties," said a statement by the foreign ministers of Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Cairo Yields on Route for Highway

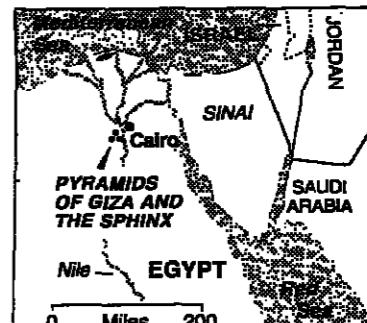
**CAIRO** — The Egyptian government has chosen a new route for a Cairo ring road to avoid an area of the pyramids after protests from UNESCO, Culture Minister Farouk Hosni announced. "This route will not cross the region of the pyramids from Giza to Dahshur," he said. The region covers an area of 22 square kilometers (9 square miles). "It is an urgent solution that will protect the region of the pyramids. The route will also not cross the Memphis cemetery."

President Hosni Mubarak intervened personally to suspend work on the road in November, after the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization protested that it posed a danger to Egypt's cultural heritage.

Egypt is planning a new tourist complex on the Red Sea, officials said Monday. The \$1.3 billion complex, covering a 9.5-kilometer strip in the Sinai Peninsula, will include hotels with 12,000 rooms, sports centers and other leisure facilities.

Air France cabin crews will hold a 24-hour strike on Tuesday that is expected to cut medium-range flights by 30 percent, the company said Monday. Long-range flights will not be affected, it said. Airport firemen, on strike since Feb. 2, voted Monday to extend their stoppage for another 24 hours. That strike is causing delays of 20 to 25 minutes at Paris's Orly and Charles de Gaulle airports.

Ansett Australia is close to reaching accords to operate as a shuttle carrier to Sydney for other airlines stopping in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, airline officials said Monday.



### Most Dikes Declared Safe, Last Dutch Return Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**AMSTERDAM** — The last Dutch flood evacuees headed home Monday as the authorities declared the majority of dikes around the lower Meuse and Waal rivers safe.

"The situation is more or less back to normal," an Interior Ministry spokesman said Monday. "The remaining people are being allowed home this morning, and the rest of the livestock are going back Tuesday."

Swollen rivers forced 250,000 people to evacuate their homes last week in the worst natural disaster in the Netherlands in 40 years.

But swiftly receding water levels allowed the last 14,000 people, from the villages of Gorinchem Oost and Boven-Hardinxveld in the west of the evacuated region, to return home Monday. The others returned home over the weekend.

The costs of the evacuation and the loss of revenue have been put by the provincial chambers of commerce at 1 billion to 1.5 billion guilders (\$588 to \$882 million).

Most Dutch rivers and canals reopened to shipping Monday. Traffic had been halted to keep ships' wakes from damaging flood-threatened dikes.

Government ministers planned to meet Tuesday to explore whether new laws are needed to expedite wholesale renovation of the region's dike system.

A spokesman for the chambers of commerce in Gelderland, the province from which virtually all residents were evacuated, estimated that local companies lost 140 million guilders (\$82 million) in business each day for up to seven days.

Prime Minister Wim Kok has pledged that no business will go bankrupt because of the flood. The government has agreed to pay part 500 guilders toward the evacuation and water damage costs for companies, but not lost earnings.

Because the Netherlands is flood-prone there is no flood insurance.

(Reuters, AP)

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Killed  
in Gaza

## Clinton Offers '96 Budget to a Hostile Congress

By Paul F. Horvitz  
*International Herald Tribune*

**WASHINGTON** — The ideological battle for the direction and scope of the U.S. government continued Monday as President Bill Clinton delivered his annual budget to a Republican Congress determined to fashion its own fiscal vision for America.

Mr. Clinton cast his \$1.6 trillion document as a roadmap toward additional spending cuts, more tax relief, and further cuts in the annual deficit without slashing core social programs.

But Republican leaders have already asserted that the plan avoids the hard choices needed to attack the sacred cows of social entitlements and that it fails to deliver a balanced federal budget by 2002.

Mr. Clinton again challenged

Republicans to explain to the public where they will cut federal spending to reach their goal of a balanced budget in seven years.

"Americans deserve to know," he declared.

"My budget cuts spending, cuts taxes, cuts the deficit and does not cut education or Social Security or Medicare," he added. "That is a good budget."

The chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, said Mr. Clinton's plan "raises the white flag of surrender at the red ink of government spending."

His House counterpart, John Kasich of Ohio, complained that the White House plan "lacks courage" because it avoids attacking entitlements.

The president said that over the next five years he envisioned saving \$144 billion through program cuts. He

would devote \$63 billion of that to tax cuts and the remainder to deficit reduction.

His chief budget aide argued that a deficit is "tolerable" if it is declining as a percentage of gross domestic product, which the Clinton deficits would achieve. Cuts in entitlements would be accompanied by health care reform, she argued.

The budget was accompanied by the latest White House economic forecast. Laura D'Andrea Tyson, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, predicted that real growth in the gross domestic product would be 2.4 percent in 1995, and average 2.5 percent for the rest of the decade. This "soft landing," she said, would be accompanied by a slight uptick in inflation this year, followed by an average inflation rate of 3.2 percent until the year 2000.

Unemployment will remain in a range of 5.5 percent to 5.8 percent for the next five years and the spread between short-term and long-term interest rates will return to a more normal range, she predicted.

Ms. Tyson said short-term rates would average 5.88 percent in 1995 and 5.50 percent thereafter. Long-term rates, she said, would peak at 7.9 percent this year and average 7.0 percent for the rest of the decade.

In some respects, the Clinton budget acknowledges the new Republican primacy in Washington by stressing both budget cuts and tax relief. Mr. Clinton is seeking \$63 billion in tax cuts aimed at families with children and designed to stimulate savings.

The Republican vision calls for even greater tax relief, also aimed at households with children, but aimed as well at businesses and investors.

In addition, Mr. Clinton

seems to have paid more attention to easing regulations on state and local authorities, a goal Republicans have frequently cited.

White House officials contend that the president's budget will not be ignored by the Republican-led Congress because it is also searching desperately for spending cuts to pay for proposed tax cuts and to fulfill a Republican promise to end deficit spending by 2002.

"We will see what they intend to do to bring the deficit down," said Alice Rivlin, Mr. Clinton's budget director. "We haven't seen anything yet."

She said the annual federal deficit of some \$300 billion in 1992 equaled 4.9 percent of gross domestic product, but that in 1995 the percentage would drop to 2.7 percent and fall to 2.1 percent by the end of the decade. Republicans counter that the actual current deficit of around \$200 billion will not fall during that period.

Following are the key elements of Mr. Clinton's plan:

- The heart of the income tax cut is a \$500 credit for each child younger than 13 in families earning \$75,000 or less a year. Also, more flexible Individual Retirement Accounts.

- Defense: Mr. Clinton would cut nearly \$8 billion this year while improving readiness and pay. Over the next year the army will field 10 divisions instead of 12; the navy will sail 365 ships, down from 373; and the air force will fly 20 active and reserve fighter wings instead of 21. Republicans favor a new missile defense system and prefer no cuts in defense, but they acknowledge that the Pentagon budget should be reviewed.

- Immigration: Mr. Clinton wants sharp increases for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Border Patrol and the Customs Service.

- Space: Funding would begin to drop, but the space shuttle mission would remain at current levels.

- Health and Welfare: So-called entitlement spending for health, nutrition and child welfare would rise.

- Education: Grants to the states would increase, and more money would go to the neediest local schools.

- International: Spending would remain flat at \$21 billion, with some \$5.2 billion going to Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

### A Libertarian Think Tank Proposes Its Own 'Contract'

**WASHINGTON** — Forget the flurry over these first 100 days of the 104th Congress and the Republican "Contract With America." The libertarian-leaning Cato Institute has much bigger things in mind.

The think tank, whose philosophy is the less government the better, has produced a detailed blueprint for the new Congress that goes well beyond what the Republicans are contemplating. If enacted even in part, it would transform the role of the federal government in American life.

In a new "handbook" for Congress, Cato outlines a soup-to-nuts agenda to reduce spending, eliminate programs and agencies and substantially restrict the power of the federal government. Cato says it is time to reduce the military, replace the income tax with a national sales tax, raise the Social Security retirement age to 70 and allow workers under age 50 not to participate in the system, and abolish environmental laws and regulations.

In its 358-page handbook, Cato argues that the federal government has amassed power far beyond anything imagined by the Founding Fathers, but that the 1994 elections offer a way to reverse those trends. "The American people finally concluded that the experiment in big government was a failure," the handbook says.

As a result, Cato issues a challenge to the new Republican majority to think boldly. If the new Congress, they say, "merely tinkers with marginal reforms, leaving the vast bulk of the welfare-regulatory state in place, it is likely to be run out of town in short order," the handbook asserts.

(Dan Balz, WP)



Senator Bob Dole discussing affirmative action.

### End Affirmative Action? Dole Is Asking the Question

**WASHINGTON** — Senator Bob Dole, the majority leader, says that Senate Republicans plan to study dropping federal measures that encourage employers to hire members of minority groups. Mr. Dole has asked the Congressional Research Service for copies of all federal legislation that promotes such hiring, known as affirmative action, or involved the use of racial preferences in hiring and contracts.

You know, the people in America now are paying a price for things that were done before they were born," Mr. Dole said. "Slavery was wrong. But should future generations have to pay for that? Some would say yes. I think it's a tough question."

The Republican investigation of affirmative action is likely to give added attention to a move by conservatives in California who are seeking a ballot initiative that would eliminate all affirmative action requirements in state law.

Asked whether he could support such a referendum or proposition, Mr. Dole said that he was not familiar with the particulars of the proposition but that "it's something that we're looking at."

He said he wanted "to be fair" and provide opportunities for everyone in America without "having to struggle every time if you have somebody that wants a raise."

(NYT)

### Quote/Unquote

Representative John A. Boehner of Ohio, the chairman of the Republican caucus, on the administration's budget proposal: "The Clinton administration seems to have gone AWOL in the war on the deficit."

(AP)

Journalists lining up Monday at the Government Printing Office in Washington to get copies of the 1996 Clinton budget.

## U.S. Shuttle Makes Tryst With Mir

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida** — The shuttle Discovery hovered only 44 feet (13 meters) from Russia's Mir space station on Monday at the climax of an orbital rendezvous that will set the stage for a linkup between orbiting spacecraft in June.

The two craft traveled in tandem at 17,500 mph (28,000 kph) from darkness into sunlight high above the southern tip of Kamchatka and the northern tip of Japan.

They maintained the position for about 10 minutes, then the shuttle backed away from Mir and circled the space station at a distance of 400 feet (120 meters) while crew members made a photographic survey.

It was only three hours earlier that the Russian Space Agency agreed that Discovery could fly the close approach.

The decision came after three days of negotiations between American and Russian engineers. The Russians had feared that the nine-year-old space station would be damaged by fuel that was leaking from a steering jet on the space shuttle.

U.S. engineers agreed to have the astronauts stop the leak by closing a manifold that supplies fuel to the broken jet.

The rendezvous was intended as practice for future shuttles that will dock at Mir to transfer equipment and crew members. The first of those missions is set for June, when Atlantis will dock there to retrieve two cosmonauts and a NASA astronaut.

(AP, Reuters)

## Day Care Looks Substandard

Services to Infants and Toddlers Are Found Especially Poor

By Barbara Vobejda  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The vast majority of the 5 million American children who spend their days in child care centers are receiving mediocre care, and one in eight are in poor-quality settings where their health and safety are threatened, according to a multiyear study of hundreds of centers.

The study, conducted by a team of academics at four universities and funded by several major foundations, rated just one in seven centers as good quality, where children enjoyed close relationships with adults and teachers focused on the individual needs of the children.

The study said problems were most prevalent in care for the youngest children: Forty percent of infant and toddler rooms "did not meet children's needs for health, safety, warm relationships and learning."

While noting that quality varied widely, the report concluded that most child care was "sufficiently poor to interfere with children's emotional and intellectual development."

The findings come as Congress debates whether to require millions of single mothers on welfare to work, which would dramatically increase the need for child care at the same time federal funding for such care may be reduced.

The study, titled "Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers," is one of a handful of comprehensive studies of day care. It follows by less than a year a study by the New York-based Families and Work Institute that found comparably poor levels of care available in "family day care," in which children are cared

for in another person's home rather than at a center.

Together, the studies paint a bleak picture of child care, a subject of intense interest at a time when more than half of American mothers of young children are employed.

"It is a wake-up call," said Barbara Willer, spokeswoman for the National Association for the Education of Young Children in Washington. "As a nation we have not paid enough attention to the daily environment of 5 million of our preschool children."

The new study found that parents greatly overestimate the quality of care their children are receiving. Ninety percent of parents surveyed as part of the study rated their children's programs as very good, while trained observers found that most of the same centers were poor to mediocre.

"Parents need to be much better informed consumers," said Suzanne Helburn, an economist at the University of Colorado and principal investigator on the study. "They need to spend as much time looking for child care as buying a new car."

The findings come as Congress debates whether to require millions of single mothers on welfare to work, which would dramatically increase the need for child care at the same time federal funding for such care may be reduced.

Babies in poor-quality rooms are vulnerable to more illness because basic sanitary conditions are not met for diapering and feeding; are endangered because of safety problems that exist in the room; miss warmth, supportive relationships with adults; and lose out on learning because they lack the books and toys required for physical and intellectual growth," the report said.

In the poorest-quality centers, researchers said they observed no warmth or support from the adults toward the children.

## Zedillo Impatient With Mexico Rebels

By Tim Golden  
*New York Times Service*

**QUERETARO, Mexico** — In a sign of growing impatience with peasant rebels in the southern state of Chiapas, President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon has warned that he will pursue other strategies to end the conflict if peace talks with the insurgents do not produce results soon.

Mr. Zedillo did not specify what new measures he might take. But he said he would call a

special session of the Mexican Congress to deal with the Chiapas problem if progress was not made toward a settlement. Other officials said such a step could come within weeks.

The conflict in Chiapas represents a constant threat to public tranquillity, to peace and justice," Mr. Zedillo said in a toughly worded speech Sunday in this central Mexican city. "Mistrust is no longer a valid excuse to delay the dialogue."

Mr. Zedillo insisted that his "peaceful conviction and will to negotiate" were firm. After-

ward, however, two senior officials said privately that they understood him to be deliberately hinting at military action as a possible alternative.

Since the end of a brief shooting war on Jan. 12, 1994, officials have ruled out offensive action by government forces as politically suicidal.

As about 1,500 supporters of

the insurgents debated the creation of a new national political front at another auditorium in Queretaro, Mr. Zedillo lashed out at leftist groups with ties to the rebels.

### Away From Politics

• A fire injured 15 students at a fraternity house at Ohio Northern University in Ada, Ohio. Officials said they did not know the cause of the fire at the Sigma Pi house.

• A tanker truck carrying liquid petroleum gas exploded in Emeryville, California, after skidding along a guard rail on a busy freeway, killing the driver, injuring

seven people and destroying the truck and a car.

• Four Roman Catholic priests have been removed from their parishes and assignments after admitting that they molested the same altar boy during the 1970s. Cardinal James A. Hickey of Washington announced.

• A \$23 million F-16 fighter jet assigned

to the New Mexico Air National Guard was destroyed when it crashed during a training flight outside Albuquerque, but the pilot ejected and suffered only minor injuries, officials said.

• High winds destroyed a five-story-high aviary at the Bronx Zoo in New York City, and zoo officials said 32 tenns and gulls were missing.

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## Belgrade Helicopters Probably Supplied Serbs, UN Team Says

By Roger Cohen  
*New York Times Service*

SPLIT, Croatia — More than 15 Serbian helicopters apparently on a resupply mission, crossed from Serbia into Bosnia-Herzegovina recently, a report from Dutch UN military observers says.

Their mission, whose final destination was not known, suggested again that the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army is still heavily involved in the Bosnian war, that President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia is less than sincere in saying he has cut off supplies to the Bosnian Serbs, and that NATO's enforcement of a "no-fly" zone over Bosnia is patchy.

The military observers, based near the eastern Muslim enclave of Srebrenica, saw the helicopters flying westward from Serbia just before dusk on Friday as other UN observers at Serbian airfields near the border were barred from their usual access to those airfields and to the radar screens operating there, according to a UN spokesman, Paul Risle.

"The report is clear that these helicopters, flying in formation, came from Serbia, most probably on a resupply mission," Mr. Risle added.

Similar helicopter flights from Serbia were noted by the United Nations last year, but never before have so many aircraft been seen together flying in formation. The sorties are consistent with other evidence of continuing involvement of Serbia in the war, because when a plane that took off from the Udina airfield in Serb-held Croatia last November crashed in northwestern Bosnia, its pilot was found to be from Belgrade.

The Udina airfield was later bombed by NATO, but Serbian aircraft resumed using the airfield last weekend, UN officials said.

The Yugoslav Army formally withdrew from Bosnia in the summer of 1992, but it continues to maintain contact with General Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serbian military commander and a former Yugoslav Army officer.

Many members of the army are known to be unhappy about Mr. Milosevic's decision in August to impose a trade blockade on the Bosnian Serbs because they refused to accept a proposed international peace settlement that would require them to give up one-third of the land they hold in Bosnia. Mr. Milosevic was rewarded with an easing of a Western economic embargo on Serbia.

The helicopter mission Friday came as there were signs that the Serbs of Serbia, Bosnia, and Croatia — whose desire to live in a single country is at the root of the wars in the former Yugoslavia — were closing ranks in the face of threats of a wider Balkan war in the spring.

The Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, has said that he would aid the Croatian Serbs if they were attacked by the Croatian Army. Such an offensive is considered possible after March 31, the deadline set last month by President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia for 12,000 UN troops to start withdrawing from Croatia.

Mr. Milosevic also warned recently that Mr. Tudjman's decision, which will lead to the removal of the UN buffer between the Serbs and Croats, could bring about a wider war.

**Lech Walesa showing his preoccupation at a press conference in Warsaw on Monday.**

## U.S. Pins Its Policy on Yeltsin

### Alternatives Could Be Worse, Officials Fear

By Daniel Williams  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The bloodshed in Chechnya and the Russian government's inept handling of the war have served to harden Clinton administration support for President Boris N. Yeltsin as U.S. officials see the fate of Russia policy to his political survival.

This comes even though senior administration officials no longer excuse Mr. Yeltsin's handling of Chechnya by blaming bad advice, now acknowledging that missteps resulted from Mr. Yeltsin's authoritarian and closed style of decision-making — which is unlikely to change.

Still, the administration is reluctant to abandon political and moral support for Mr. Yeltsin, with legislative elections this year and a presidential vote next year. Mr. Yeltsin is weakened politically, and administration officials fear the alternatives to his rule would be less compliant on a range of issues.

Thus, as the Russian leader's performance worsens, the United States feels a need to bolster him against his enemies. No one seems to have devised a program of promoting democracy and free markets without Mr. Yeltsin's participation.

Last month, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott met with Senator Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, to promote aid for Russia, arguing that if Mr. Yeltsin fell, his probable successor would be Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky, the extreme nationalist member of Parliament.

Senator McConnell said Mr. Yeltsin was looking more and more like Mr. Zhirinovsky, a notion Mr. Talbott disputed, an administration official said.

Mr. Talbott will testify this week before the foreign operations subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, headed by the senator.

A State Department official said Senator McConnell wanted to put at least one condition on the roughly \$300 million in assistance: that Russia withdraw its troops from former rebel strongholds of Dildza and Lukavica.

Until recently, civilians trying to cross the airport risked being turned back by UN soldiers or being cut down by sniper fire from the frontline suburbs.

If there are no hitches, UN peacekeepers will intensify efforts to persuade the Serbs to let commercial traffic use the roads.

The move would significantly ease shortages in Sarajevo, which relies on UN convoys and an international airlift to feed itself.

Sarajevo's police chief, Enes Bezdrop, told Reuters that the Serbs also had agreed to let civilian buses run between Sarajevo and Visoko, northwest of the city, beginning Tuesday.

The current cease-fire, which is a result of mediation by former President Jimmy Carter, is due to last until the end of April while a political settlement is being sought. (AP, Reuters)

For the Serbs, the 30-minute journey replaced a daylong roundabout trip while the roads were closed.

Muslims and Croats escaped the claustrophobic scramble through a tunnel burrowed under the airport that has been their main lifeline from the Serb besieged city to the outside world.

UN peacekeepers, who negotiated the agreement and provided escorts, said at least 700 people from the three communities made the journey.

The roads were reopened under a four-month cease-fire between the Bosnian Serbian Army and Muslim-led Bosnian Army and Muslim-led Bosnian Army.

"We have in principle reached an agreement," said Mr. Vranitzky, a Social Democrat. "Only minor details need to be ironed out."

The government of the Social Democrats and the conservative People's Party has been trying to strike a deal since November on reducing the deficit.

Erhard Busek, vice chancellor and leader of the People's Party, said recently that the government would have to resign if it failed to agree on trimming the deficit.

The shortfall was almost 105 billion schillings (\$37.9 billion) last year. Without budget cuts, it was expected to grow to 140 billion schillings this year.

## Open Road Calms A Tense Sarajevo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Hundreds of residents streamed out of Sarajevo on Monday across a newly reopened road offering an escape from months of economic and psychological isolation.

The route south linking Sarajevo with the rest of government-held Bosnia reopened to civilian traffic following a UN-brokered agreement between the authorities here and rebel Serbian officials.

Another road between two Serb-held suburbs was restored for use by Serbian travelers under the deal, which was a key humanitarian provision of a cessation of hostilities agreement signed by the warring parties on Dec. 31.

Serbs traveled between their strongholds of Ilijza and Lukavica. Muslims and Croats drove across the UN-controlled airport to and from government-held Butmir and Dobrinja by bus and car.

The suburbs surround the airport.

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Lech Walesa showing his preoccupation at a press conference in Warsaw on Monday.

## Parliament Is Urged By Walesa To Resign

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — President Lech Walesa, who has already taken steps to dissolve Parliament and oust the left-dominated government, asked the legislators Monday to resign.

"I appeal to you, please step down, because history will not forgive us," Mr. Walesa said at a meeting of caucus leaders and speakers of both chambers. "If you don't do that," he said, "then I will make the decision."

Adding that he had the right to dissolve the legislature.

Parliament has said that the pretext Mr. Walesa was threatening to use, that the 1995 budget has been delayed, is not valid. Deputies voted to defend such a move and refer Mr. Walesa to a special court if he tried it.

At Monday's meeting Mr. Walesa once again vowed to uphold the law and rejected any suggestion he might use armed force.

He renewed accusations that Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak's government had delayed vital reforms.

Mr. Walesa has repeatedly said that Alexander Kwasniewski, the head of Democratic Left Alliance, the former Communist Party and larger partner in the two-party coalition with Mr. Pawlak's Polish Peasant Party, would be a more effective prime minister.

The alliance is also dissatisfied with Mr. Pawlak's performance, but the Peasant Party has so far refused to let him be replaced.

Mr. Kwasniewski said at a press conference after the stormy meeting that he thought Mr. Walesa had given the coalition partners time to look for a solution that would be acceptable to the president and to themselves.

"I think in view of the president's statement that he will not infringe the constitution, any hasty decision by the president can be ruled out," he said.

Mr. Walesa, the former head of the Solidarity labor union that toppled the Communist regime in 1989, appears determined to get rid of the government before his presidential term ends in December.

He cannot take action against the government itself, so he must dissolve Parliament to hold new elections. The current government was chosen by a Parliament elected in 1993, after Mr. Walesa had dissolved the previous legislature.

On Thursday, Mr. Walesa sent letters to the speakers of both chambers to ask their opinion on dissolving Parliament, the first legal step toward doing so.

Two days later, Parliament said that Mr. Walesa had no grounds to dissolve it and threatened to take him before a special court that determines whether politicians are acting within the constitution.

Mr. Pawlak said Saturday that he was ready to share power and responsibility with Mr. Kwasniewski, who is expected to be Mr. Walesa's main rival in the November presidential elections. Mr. Walesa said Saturday that he would not oppose formation of a government headed by Mr. Kwasniewski.

Mr. Walesa did not explain why he would not object to a Kwasniewski government.

(AP, Reuters)

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

### Way Cleared for EU-Turkish Pact

BRUSSELS — EU foreign ministers cleared the way Monday for the signing of a trade accord with Turkey this year after agreeing to set a date for the start of talks on entry of Cyprus to the Union.

Officials said that Greece, which had vetoed the accord because of Turkey's occupation of northern Cyprus since 1974, had agreed to the pact provided the EU began negotiating with Cyprus within six months of the intergovernmental conference next year. The customs union would give Turkey virtually unrestricted access to the EU's single market. (AFP)

### EU Far From TV Quota Decision

BRUSSELS — The European Union's executive agency will hold its first discussion on aid to the film and television industry Wednesday, but appears weeks away from any decision on the vexing issue of television programming quotas, officials said Monday.

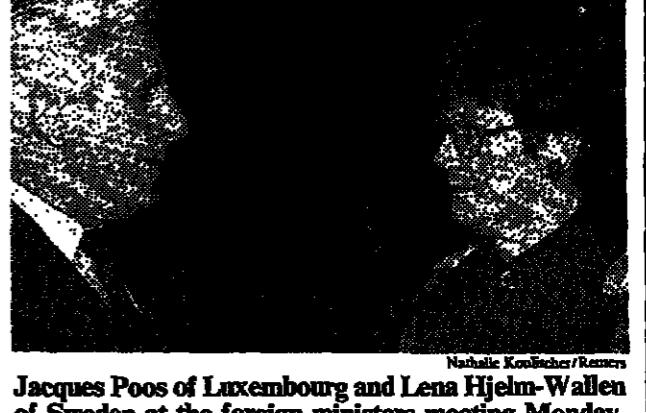
The delay is a setback for Paris, which had pushed the European Commission to draft legislation on strengthening quotas so that EU culture ministers could work on it at a meeting in Bordeaux next week. But sources said divisions remain deep inside the Commission and that not enough work has been done on possible measures like tax incentives for film production, which some officials believe could ease demands for tighter quotas.

In the meantime, the Commission will agree to double its aid to the industry, to 400 million European currency units (\$500 million), by the year 2000. (IET)

### Summit on Ex-Yugoslavia Urged

BRUSSELS — EU foreign ministers backed a French proposal Monday that calls for a special international conference on the former Yugoslavia.

"Such a summit could pave the way to an international conference to deal with all matters relating to the conflict in former Yugoslavia," the ministers said. It would bring together the leaders of Croatia, Bosnia, Muslims and Bosnian Serbs along with members of the "contact group" of the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany. (Reuters)



Jacques Poos of Luxembourg and Lena Hjelm-Wallen of Sweden at the foreign ministers meeting Monday.

### Fixing Compensation of Larger EU

BRUSSELS — EU foreign ministers told the Commission on Monday to begin a six-month mission to negotiate what it cost trading partners when Austria, Sweden and Finland entered the bloc at the start of the year.

The United States, Japan, Canada, South Korea, Indonesia, New Zealand, Australia, Norway, Iceland and Thailand have complained that higher tariff barriers in the three new EU members cost them business. They are entitled under world trading rules to negotiate for compensation.

The EU signed an interim compensation deal with the United States in December worth 150 million to 200 million Ecu. The deal expires at the end of June, by which time the Commission is to have negotiated a definitive agreement.

The EU maintains that there were no net losers among the bloc's trading partners because enlargement opened some previously closed markets. (Reuters)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: European Parliament's Socialist group concludes a seminar on EU institutional reforms in 1996.

BRUSSELS: Sir Leon Brittan and Karel Van Miert, commissioners for trade and competition, meet the British trade official Ian Taylor.

FRANKFURT: European Monetary Institute Board meets to continue preparations for the third phase of economic and monetary union.

BRUSSELS: Commerce Minister Grethe Kaudsen of Norway meets the minister for European affairs of France, Alain Lamassoure, and the European commissioner for external relations, Hans van den Broek.

PARIS: Mr. Lamassoure meets the Select Committee on European Legislation.

BRUSSELS: Marcelino Oreja, the broadcasting commissioner, meets the president of the European Broadcasting Union, Albert Schäfer, to discuss television policy.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

## Austria Near Accord on Budget Cuts

Reuters

VIENNA — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky said Monday that the coalition government in Austria had reached broad agreement on deficit reduction to avert a crisis over the budget.

"We have in principle reached an agreement," said Mr. Vranitzky, a Social Democrat. "Only minor details need to be ironed out."

The government of the Social Democrats and the conservative People's Party has been trying to strike a deal since November on reducing the deficit.

Erhard Busek, vice chancellor and leader of the People's Party, said recently that the government would have to resign if it failed to agree on trimming the deficit.

The shortfall was almost 105 billion schillings (\$37.9 billion) last year. Without budget cuts, it was expected to grow to 140 billion schillings this year.

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

**Herald Tribune**

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**Rules and Rights in China**

The Clinton administration's announcement of 100 percent punitive tariffs on more than \$31 billion of Chinese exports signals a consistent, well-targeted and well-executed policy for combating Chinese piracy of American software, movies and music. With careful diplomacy, the administration can build on this move to toughen its stand on human rights and other issues.

The trade sanctions announced on Saturday were carefully designed to win maximum support from U.S. business. They may not force an agreement before actually coming into effect, along with Chinese countermeasures, on Feb. 26. Although both sides would like to avoid a trade war, the Chinese leadership now seems paralyzed by the imminent succession of Deng Xiaoping and afraid to make any compromises with foreigners.

But the "intellectual property rights" that are at the heart of this dispute are the right place for Washington to make a stand. They represent the future of America's economy and global commerce.

The appetite for American culture and information-age technology is worldwide. These sectors of the economy represent America's great hope for future dynamism and prosperity. Tolerating the massive circulation of cheaply made Chinese reproductions, which are now sold throughout Asia, would seriously undermine American producers.

In an earlier round of this dispute in 1992, China passed strong laws against copyright piracy. But Beijing has failed to enforce these laws even in state-owned companies. Copyright piracy is an issue that American business rightly feels strongly about, to the point of being willing to risk a trade war.

Key Republicans, like House Speaker Newt Gingrich, have been quick to support the administration's stand. Washington aimed its sanctions to minimize disruption of the U.S. economy by avoiding components like computer circuit boards and consumer products like toys for which China was the only or principal source.

The message of this strong stand on intellectual-property issues will also be heard in other Asian and Third World countries where copyright piracy is a growing problem.

Critics rightly lament that similar firmness was not shown last year over the issue of human rights. A State Department report last week newly documented China's flagrant human rights abuses, which appear to have grown worse in the months since the Clinton administration broke the link it had earlier established between China's human rights performance and its trade privileges.

But the challenge now is not to rewrite the past but to better integrate U.S. human rights, military and trade objectives. The imminent nomination of a new U.S. ambassador to Beijing should be the occasion for a careful reconsideration of Washington's diplomatic approach.

A White House meeting on China's policy already scheduled for this week should no longer limit itself to fine-tuning. While the strategy of engagement is right, a more thought-out approach is in order, not just on trade but on questions from human rights to repression in Tibet and Chinese threats against Taiwan. The president's reported nominee, former Senator Jim Sasser of Tennessee, knows how quickly and forcefully Republican senators like Jesse Helms, Frank Murkowski and Mitch McConnell will raise these issues if the administration does not.

By refusing to link trade sanctions to these other objectives the administration limits its leverage. Since the Chinese military may help pick the next political leadership, military cooperation between Washington and Beijing should be maintained. But there are other pressure points, such as China's intense desire for an American presidential visit and gestures that might increase the international prestige of President Jiang Zemin.

Good relations between the United States and China are in the long-term interests of both countries — the United States needs China's markets and diplomatic cooperation, China needs America's capital exports and its strategic alliance against any future expansionist power in Asia. Those relations will not achieve their full potential until Beijing's leaders pay more heed to international trading rules and the human rights of their own people.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**Streamlining Litigation**

Last year a bipartisan majority of senators supported legislation to reform America's civil justice system by putting limitations on practices such as large contingency fees for lawyers and unlimited punitive damages. A filibuster killed the bill, which would also have run into trouble on the House side, where former Representative Jack Brooks had long run interference for the trial lawyers. But the election changed prospects for legislation, and now civil justice reform is a fast-track item in the Republicans' Contract With America. Hearings are expected to begin in both houses this month.

Much of what the new majority wants done is badly needed. Courts are crowded, delays are long and in some cases egregious awards are made. The whole system is expensive, not just to the participants but to the economy. And fear of unlimited liability has put a damper on some kinds of research and innovative product development. But no one wants to so limit rights of action that injured parties don't receive justice. Making a lawsuit loser pay both sides' attorney fees, for example, would be a tremendous disincentive to litigation. And barring contingency fees would make it difficult for plaintiffs to find lawyers.

Last week a different set of reform proposals appeared in the House aimed at accelerating the resolution of disputes and reducing the high cost of lawyers' fees. A bill introduced by Senators Mitch McConnell and Spencer Abraham incorporates some of the provisions.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

**Other Comment****Obstinacy and Destruction**

The extremism of the fundamentalists in Algiers feeds off the obstinacy of the authorities, and vice versa, without either side managing to prevail. One of these days, dialogue must be started. Those like President Liamine Zeroual who want to talk only with like-minded people are condemned to a sterile monologue.

— Les Echos (Paris).

cut off from the people and must now watch as their efforts toward tolerance are destroyed by bombs.

— Tagesspiegel (Zurich).

The authorities in Algiers could not fail to react to the idea launched by François Mitterrand for a conference on Algeria under the aegis of the European Union. Exercising subtle but effective pressure to bring the protagonists in the Algerian drama back to their senses is one thing. To impose on them an approach to be followed, which smacks of interference, is quite another — and it may well delay the awaited hour of national reconciliation.

— Le Monde (Paris).

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**China in Flux: Opening, Rigid, Decomposing, Worried**

By Robert Elegant

BOSTON — Despite booming exports, the spectacular emergence of millionaires in a once egalitarian society, and eager compliance with the official injunction to "get rich," China's people are nervous. With the United States threatening trade sanctions, the future, more than ever, is enigmatic and ominous for a nation that has, on paper, the world's fastest growing economy.

Serious disorder could spring from the enormous pool of unemployed — an

American intellectual property rights and its increasingly authoritarian rule, which mocks the Clinton administration's hopeful prediction that Beijing's human rights record would improve. The State Department has just declared that performance to be worse, thus embarrassing an administration that wants to continue most-favored treatment of China on the basis of an improved record.

The aged Communist Party leaders in Beijing will not, of course, abate their harsh suppression of dissent. To do so would impede the power they preserved by ruthlessly crushing the democracy movement six years ago. Besides, they argue, leniency would cast China into anarchy, even chaos. The U.S. government has, perhaps willfully, failed to grasp that basic reality.

It also appears incapable of understanding another obstacle to the uninterrupted expansion of trade with China: Washington seems blind to the two basic reasons for Beijing's reluctance to agree to protect American software and compact disk against piracy.

The first is stubborn pride, which requires that China not be pushed around by other nations. To nationalists, American demands for civil liberties and for enforcing new commercial rules banning

the illegal copying and sale of foreign intellectual property are blatant interference in China's internal affairs. Not so different, indeed, from European and American armed intervention in China in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

China's resistance also stems as much from inability as from unwillingness to comply. That inability reveals much about the present state of the country.

Above all, official China is virtually paralyzed as it awaits the death of Deng Xiaoping. All action is frozen, as it was before the death of Mao Zedong in 1976.

Chinese bureaucrats have learned

most painfully that doing nothing is always safer than taking the initiative on new policies. The punishment for "error," as the new authorities may see it, is not mere bureaucratic disfavor but possible loss of liberty or even life. So no Chinese bureaucrat wants to change any policy by an iota just now.

Besides, the central bureaucracy's power to enforce any new policy is negligible. Despite increasing stringency, the party and the central government are losing control of the country. At the grass roots, the local party apparatus can still dominate life. But regional and local apparatchiks are increasingly independent of Beijing, as well as increasingly corrupt and self-indulgent.

Not only do local officials do pretty

much as they please in the economic sphere, but so do the people. And power increasingly resides in the economic sphere, rather than the political. The centralized political power that the gerontocrats in Beijing are so anxious to preserve — and to inherit — is a wasting asset.

Crime is growing exponentially with prosperity, and organized gangs are becoming increasingly involved. Many are based on the old secret societies that the Communists boasted of eradicating. White-collar crime, which means largely official crime, is rampant. As a result, between \$10 billion and \$20 billion a year is estimated to be flowing illicitly into private accounts abroad.

The coming battle for power, which may well involve armed clashes, will exacerbate all those trends.

The Chinese policy of imposing strict political controls while allowing economic freedom is too often lauded elsewhere in Asia and in the West as preferable to the Russian relaxation of both political and economic controls, and the consequent chaos. A glimpse of the inner reality of China's present predicament hardly supports that view.

The writer, a visiting professor at Boston University, is a former Asia correspondent for the Los Angeles Times and *Newsweek*. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

**The Idea of Fencing Palestinians Out Begs the Question for Israelis**

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The latest suicide bombings in Israel have given a substantial boost to a flawed idea: to set aside hopes of bringing Arabs and Israelis together in a real peace and instead to aim to separate the two peoples physically and politically in back-to-back detachment from one another.

Not that separation of feuding ethnic groups does not have a powerful popular appeal, in Israel and elsewhere. Among Israelis, the idea promises daily street safety to a public driven wild by the repeated acts of terrorism which have bloodied and slowed the peace process. It also seems to suit a common urge among Palestinians simply to collect their lands and then be done with the burden of living with the Israelis.

Even someone who is cool to the idea of separation can feel the palpable chill put on the peace talks by those inhuman terrorists, and by the tolerance often verging into passionate support that they appear to draw from the

larger Palestinian community. But is separation the answer?

Its limitations start with the awkward fact that it amounts to voluntary reconstruction of a ghetto by a people for whom "ghetto" has come to mean an unbearable condition of apartness, loneliness and vulnerability. In this sense, any abandonment of efforts to seek normal full peaceful relations with Israel's immediate neighbors represents a defeat for liberal Zionism so dramatic as to become acceptable only under the most extreme duress.

Tough, you may say, the duress is extreme. The knife wielders and bombers and their enthusiastic public create a security/political situation in Israel that is truly unbearable.

But how is this situation to be improved by Israel tucking itself behind a barbed-wire fence? If separation is meant to be negotiated, it will be frustrated. Nothing in the record indicates that Palestinians will make the range

comes after Israel had finally begun facing up to Palestinian nationalism. The message: The conduct of and especially the applause for these acts show that Palestinians want not peace with Israel but an end to Israel. This is the rationale for the admittedly extreme solution of separation.

But there is a serious competing reading. No one can doubt that in their hearts many Palestinians wish Israel ill. Nonetheless, after the Oslo talks produced an Israeli-Palestinian negotiating framework 16 months ago, many were ready to swallow a negotiated peace with Israel. The trouble is, while it is plain that Palestinians have not delivered sufficient security to Israelis, Israelis have not delivered sufficient political and economic benefit to Palestinians.

Thousands of their prisoners remain unreleased. The promised Palestinian elections and Israeli "redemption" in the West Bank have yet to take place. Heavy Israeli construction has gone on in the part of annexed

Greater Jerusalem claimed by Palestinians, and settlement activity in the occupied West Bank has expanded. International efforts to revive the economy in the Gaza-Jericho autonomy area proceed only slowly.

In short, the reason Palestinians are back on a terrorist track is not simply that they hate the Jews and are finally revealing their true anti-peace colors. The reason is also that those who were demonstrably ready to be won over by the peace process have in fact found that it does not measure up to their unrealistic but politically real expectations.

Palestinians must immediately upgrade their fight against terrorism in their ranks, and bring new seriousness and energy to the peace talks. The Israelis have a parallel responsibility to address the hesitancy in their own policy. This must not only carry the battle to the terrorists but strive to make the peace process more rewarding to Palestinians who play by the rules.

The Washington Post

**While Newt's Radicals Rampage, Where Is the Democratic Sheriff?**

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Under the leadership of Newt Gingrich, radical legislation is moving through the House of Representatives at an extraordinary pace. Bills to change profoundly the structure and functions of government follow one upon the other.

Equally striking is the failure of leadership on the other side. The man who should be telling the American people what is at stake here, explaining what the real impact of the Gingrich revolution would be, has been almost completely silent. That is Bill Clinton.

Except for a placating comment in his State of the Union speech, President Clinton has had nothing to say about the constitutional amendment that was rushed through the House. It is called,

misleadingly, the balanced budget amendment. What it would do is give congressional minorities the power to block most meaningful legislation. It would subvert the governmental system laid down at the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

The amendment is now before the Senate, where Robert Byrd of West Virginia is leading the fight against it. Mr. Byrd is highly effective in the Senate, but he cannot educate the country about the economic and political dangers of this superficially appealing proposal. That is the president's job.

Mr. Clinton has applauded, and promised to sign, the unfunded-mandates bill now before Congress. The idea is that the federal government should not impose rules on the states unless it pays the cost. That sounds simple, but all kinds of questions lurk in the legislation.

The campaign against unfunded mandates is led by Republican Governor Pete Wilson of California.

He objects to the federal law requiring states to allow voter registration at Motor Vehicle offices. He complains of the cost, but that is trivial; his real concern is that more of those new voters might be Democrats. Is the unfunded-mandates bill going to interfere in the future with a federal power as undeniably legitimate as the power to regulate federal elections?

Then there is the plan to redo the omnibus crime legislation passed by Congress last year. The House Judiciary Committee has just approved a massive bill that would radically change whole areas of the law. For example, the bill would greatly restrict the ability of courts to force changes in prison conditions so cruel that they have been found unconstitutional: systematic rape, neglect, overcrowding.

The Gingrich team's next planned systemic attack is on the civil litigation process. A bill now before the Judiciary Committee would make it much harder for private citizens to sue investment firms or stock manipulators for securities fraud, or to sue manufacturers over dangerous products. That bill should be on the floor soon.

Still ahead is the assault, promised in the Gingrich Contract With America, on environmental regulation. One proposal is to treat many rules to protect the environment as legal "takings" of private property for which the government would have to pay — and which it could not afford.

Does Bill Clinton oppose those ideas? Will he talk about the values they would uphold? Will he veto the legislation if it reaches him? No one can be sure. So far he has drawn only one line in the sand, promising to veto a bill that undoes the ban on assault weapons enacted last year.

It will be a different America if the radicals have their way. That is what makes it so stunning that the president has had nothing much to say about what is happening. Nor have members of his cabinet.

The argument has been made that Mr. Clinton has good political reasons to hide his face: hope that the Senate will turn back the tide, that Republicans will divide. But meanwhile he is allowing Mr. Gingrich and his people to define the political debate often in misleading terms. The bill denying victims the right to sue wrongdoers is called the Common Sense Legal Reform Act.

Perhaps Mr. Clinton reads his good recent poll figures as a sign that he need not fight this battle. If so, his political instinct has deserted him. If he allows the results of one midterm election to transform basic national policies and structures — allows that without a fight — many will not forgive him.

The New York Times

**IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO****1895: Servian Elections**

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] M. Nicholas Christitch, the Servian Premier, who is acting as Regent during the absence of King Alexander, has hit upon a very simple method of securing the triumph of his party at the forthcoming elections — that of supporting electors favorable to his adversaries. All of the friends of the Government will be registered, even if not duly qualified to vote — the others will be forgotten.

The open outside-Washington candidate is Lazar Alexander, former Tennessee governor, who has lined up many Reagan and Bush fund-raisers. The easygoing but purposeful Alexander gives the best "he" speech of any in the race, a sign that he knows his message. Friendly admonition: His foreign policy, defeatist on Bosnia, smacks of Bush-Bakerism.

The hidden outside candidate is California Governor Pete Wilson, whose noncampaign is getting good exposure. He is pro-choice and relatively centrist, which is good for winning general elections but bad for winning Republican nominations. However, his pro-

mindedness on both sides of the Atlantic to withstand the powerful propaganda, which seemed to be going on to separate Great Britain and the United States.

**1945: Manila's Streets**

MANILA — General MacArthur officially proclaimed the fall of Manila last night [Feb. 6]. But Manila was not another Naples. The Japanese mined only a few streets. And there was no wanton destruction of non-military installations. There was no evidence of widespread starvation, contradicted by guerrilla reports that have had hundreds dying daily, but children lining the streets cheering and waving American and Filipino flags, looking pitifully underfed. No great crowd welcomed the first Americans to enter the capital, for

Worried

for Israelis

## A Would-Be Leader Has to Pay

By Jessica Mathews

**WASHINGTON** — Month by month it becomes clear that the leitmotif of post-Cold War American foreign policy is "leadership on the cheap." It is a bipartisan policy but not, to use the current jargon, a sustainable posture.

The habit of leadership is still, thank heaven, very much present. But increasingly the money, the troops and the political staying power to back it up are not. The result is a slow erosion of American influence and rising resentment against a country that seems to want to match a high-flying self-image and set of goals to a chunky bank account.

Witness European countries' refusal to approve the Clinton administration's Mexican relief plan at the International Monetary Fund last week.

Despite hard work by the Clinton administration to reduce arrears to key international institutions, the United States is still the leading deadbeat.

After a substantial reduction last year in what it owes, it remains \$825 million behind to the World Bank and the regional development banks. Italy owes money to the African Development Bank, but with that single exception the U.S. economy — the world's richest — is the only major donor in debt to any of these institutions.

That has not stopped Washington from pushing an ambitious reform agenda. The improvements that the United States wants to see, from greater openness to greener lending, are all valuable. But it is easy to understand why constant demands for change engender a certain irritation when they come from the only voice at the

table that has not paid its bill.

The situation is the same at the United Nations. The United States is behind in payments to the general fund, and expects to end the year down nearly \$700 million in the peacekeeping account. But America has lots of conditions and restrictions that it wants imposed on peacekeeping missions.

Many of them are unexpected, and have imposed a needed slowdown on an institution that was taking on too much too fast. But some, particularly whether and when U.S. troops will serve under foreign command, are a good deal harder for others to swallow.

If the gap between what America does and what it expects of others is sometimes pretty wide, the discrepancy between what it does and how it thinks of itself is often a chasm.

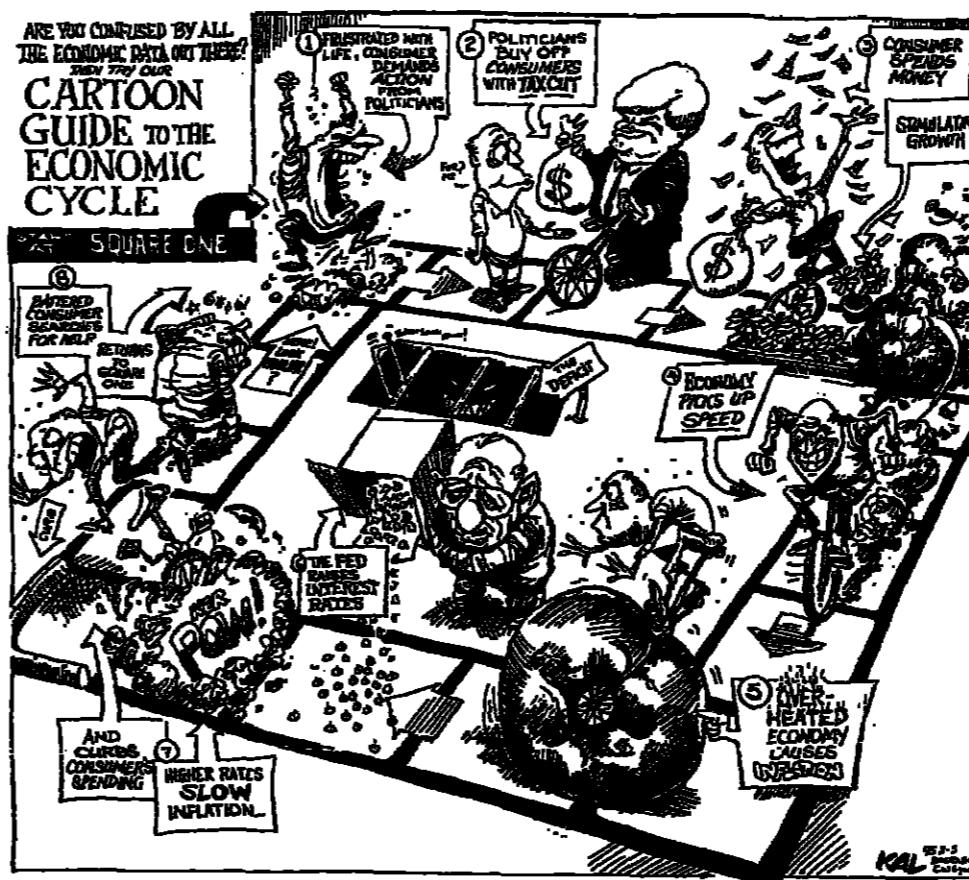
Americans firmly believe that theirs is the most generous country. Eighty percent, according to a recent poll, believe that the United States gives more assistance, as a percentage of gross national product, to poor countries than do other rich countries.

It is not first by this measure — nor second, nor 10th, but 18th out of 18, having last year dropped into the basement below Ireland.

Americans think of themselves, too, as the world's environmental leader. Yet the biggest initiative to come out of the Rio summit meeting, an international lending window called the Global Environmental Facility, has not received a U.S. dime. Twenty-six other countries, including India,

have committed to a \$1 billion fund to combat desertification. The United States has not even ratified the Biodiversity Treaty. Guess which country has not ratified and is unlikely to do so any time soon?

One of these ideas is that the



Egypt, Nigeria and the financial giant Ivory Coast, put up \$800 million for the facility's pilot phase. The United States had a great deal to say, however, about how the Global Environmental Facility should be run. That these ideas were constructive does not make them rankle any less.

One requirement was that countries should not receive certain funds unless they had ratified the Biodiversity Treaty. Guess which country has not ratified and is unlikely to do so any time soon?

Americans assume, too, that the United States leads the way on arms control. It does lead on nuclear issues, but Washington's influence in arms control forums is inevitably affected by the fact that it is the world's dominant arms seller.

Chasing dollars to replace declining Pentagon purchases, the United States has adopted the tactics it once deplored in others, aggressively using government influence to conclude commercial sales. The result has been impressive in one sense: In 1993, the United

States accounted for a staggering 72 percent of arms sales to developing countries.

No country is ever perfectly consistent. But there is a growing dissonance between what the United States expects of others and believes about itself, and what it is willing to do and pay for, especially in concert with others. America has a big balance to draw on in its leadership account, but it won't last forever. Lately America has been making a lot more with than deposits.

*The Washington Post*

### India and Democracy

Regarding "India Keeps Failing the Democracy Test in Kashmir" (Opinion, Jan. 30) by Adam Davidson and Brian Brown:

This comment was thought-provoking. As an Indian who has lived in Southeast Asia and now lives in Europe, I would like to make the following comments.

Representative democracy in its modern and Western form will not be successful in India. India's problems are so varied — a burgeoning population of almost 1 billion that is more than 70 percent rural; illiteracy; insurmountable economic disparities; a caste-ridden society with a multitude of languages and religions — that it is impossible for elected representatives to serve such a multitude of interests.

Representative democracy in India has produced a chaotic Parliament, party in-fighting (the Congress Party was held together by the Gandhi family's manipulation of cult-personality and hero worship) and the

rise of caste-based and religion-based politics and electoral abuses. The only viable system for India is one that tends to minimize social and economic differences. Such a system would mean a social or economic democracy and may result in the loss of political equality and other rights — a price India has to pay for the moment. To simply adapt Western norms and concepts of governance to India while ignoring the social and economic reality would be a folly.

G. VENKATACHALAM,  
Paris.

### Bigger Than Generals

Regarding "Some Who Didn't Approve of Endo Gay's Bomb" (Opinion, Feb. 2):

Barton J. Bernstein may be content to rely on the political judgments of the generals, but democratic society normally sees war — and most other matters — as too important to leave to the generals.

Generals are often public he-

roes immediately after a successful war, but soon reveal how limited is their political perspective. General Douglas MacArthur, cited by Mr. Bernstein, seriously overstepped his authority and had to be sacked.

Generals have also been notoriously reluctant to adopt radical changes in warfare — such as the tank, the submarine and nuclear weapons.

D. J. FISHLOCK,  
Bucks, England.

### The View From 1945

As a member of a fleet marine unit aboard a ship in the Aleutian Islands in the summer of 1945 I was very much aware of what was ahead if the war continued. And we all thought that it would go on for some time — having witnessed the carnage at Okinawa and Iwo Jima.

We saw the Japanese face to face and they fought like tigers. We gave them great respect. There were 1,700 men on our ship, and when the dropping of the bomb over Hiroshima was announced, the ship rocked

with expressions of relief. We then knew we would live.

The rewriting of history has become alarming. The savage actions of the Japanese are disappearing behind the horrors of the bomb. To be captured by the Japanese forces to us meant almost certain death. Remember the Bataan death march?

Or the Rape of Nanking, in December 1937. The Japanese systematically butchered perhaps 200,000 Chinese. The world was horrified; even the Nazis expressed disapproval.

The visual image of the bomb is a simple event to place on a postage stamp, but the Rape of Nanking — there is not enough paper to depict this sorrowful event, almost lost in the rewriting of history.

LARRY BRAYTON,  
Courtney, Italy.

In June 1945, what remained of my battalion, the 144th Seabees, was on Guam. Our commander called us together to announce that we were to have special training in preparation for the invasion of Japan. We

were advised to make sure that our life insurance was in order and that our beneficiaries were clearly designated. The dropping of the atomic bombs in August ended a period of gut-wrenching anxiety and fear.

I ask, would Germany or Japan, with their track records of brutal warfare, not have dropped atomic bombs?

JACK NUSBAUM,  
Torremolinos, Spain.

### Between You and Me

Regarding Connie Chung trick Kathleen Gingrich into gossip that passed for a scoop. I was repulsed by her high-toned con game. Ratings-driven journalism is not a pretty sight.

RICHARD GENZ,  
New Delhi.

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INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

FORMERLY THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## She Had Only the Bench — And One Happy Meal

By Sarah Baldwin-Beneich

PARIS — The wind pauses in blustery gusts, leaving behind a weird stillness. The clouds are the color of old silver, and the sun is undecided. It is a typical Sunday between fall and winter, and my 2-year-old son and I have the blues. Earlier today, I decided to splurge on a McDonald's Happy Meal to cheer him up.

Who truly believes that beggars and homeless people could be somewhere else, doing something else? Does anyone really think they like spending their days underground or on the street, hand out and palm up, while a thousand backs turn? Most of them probably would prefer to be elsewhere, occupied with other things. But where is it written that a person must earn compassion, anyway?

What in the world can make you so cynical that when you find yourself face to face with a human being with so much less than you, you aren't moved to help, just a little?

"That's just it," my critics say. "It doesn't help." But does it hurt?

I walk through the hot, dry air of those subway tunnels in acceptable clothes, leftovers from when I still figured into my parent's household budget. I don't

## INTERNATIONAL

**Gabon, Heavily in Debt, Drives Out Its Unwelcome Foreigners**By Howard W. French  
New York Times Service

**ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast** — When a Gabonese rustbucket named the Buffalo finally limped into this city's port the other day, unloading its cargo of wearied refugees down a rickety gangplank, the landing might have been just another in a score of repatriations that have long been the lot of migrants in this region.

Instead, the fortunes of thousands of West Africans who had been given until the end of January to quit the Central African nation of Gabon have opened a bitter debate about regional cooperation and the meaning of nationality in a continent whose borders have drawn up over 100 years ago by outside powers.

With one government after another acting on political motives or harsh economic times to restrict the rights of immigrants, opposition figures, editorial writers and ordinary citizens across the region have begun to criti-

cize their leaders for flouting values of regional solidarity and integration that many say they hold dear.

The outcry began when Gabon, a tiny oil-producing nation, heavily in debt, enacted legislation last September requiring African foreigners to pay steep fees to remain in the country.

In the last week or so, the criticism has grown as thousands who cannot afford the air fare have begun clambering aboard trucks and ships, abandoning their homes and be-

"With the new prices for the residents' cards, no one can afford it," said Souley Tiakoro, 30, a schoolteacher from Mali who disembarked along with 351 other refugees arriving here aboard the Buffalo.

"They are asking 800,000 francs for Mauritanians and 600,000 francs for Malians. It's just not possible."

As Mr. Tiakoro spoke, mothers clutching crying babies and scores of children looking worn from the long sea trip lined up in the hot sun while Ivory Coast authorities checked

their identities, dispatching many in buses for neighboring Mali, home to the largest number of the refugees.

"Europe is coming together, North America is coming together, everybody but us has realized that the only way forward is to overcome their narrow nationalisms, and yet we are the ones in the worst situation," said a Malian official of the repatriations. "This is sad day for Africa."

Reactions like these, coming from throughout the region and from many quarters at home, seemed to catch the Gabonese authorities by surprise.

West and Central Africa have long been the theater of mass expulsions of foreigners drawn to such countries as the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Gabon in economic boom years.

Before the coming of multiparty democracy in most of the countries of the region at the start of the decade, however, no one was free to criticize the actions of their governments.

If the unexpected public outcry both at home and throughout the region did not force

a reversal of the measure in Gabon, it led the government to extend the deadline until mid-February.

Adding to the sense of outrage felt by many, the fees charged to those who wished to remain in Gabon varied, seemingly depending upon the wealth of their country of origin, with the richest being charged the least.

French citizens, for example, were required to pay only about \$100 for new resident's cards, while immigrants from many of West Africa's poorest countries were charged as much as \$1,200.

If the passengers aboard the Buffalo dis-

embarked with bitter resignation after a difficult sea journey, criticisms of the actions of Gabon's government have been harsh even in

Gabon.

"Gabon is not a tattered basket into which

just anything can be allowed to seep," said Benoit Mouy-Nzamba, vice president of the Gabonese Progress Party, a leading opposition group.

"But we are for the respect of peoples' rights, whoever they may be. We are not in favor of a witch hunt here, and come to think of it, what is the difference between me and someone from Congo or Burkina Faso?"

In the Ivory Coast, where a public debate still rages over the recent passage of laws barring foreigners from voting and requiring that presidential candidates in elections be of pure Ivorian parentage, Mr. Mouy-Nzamba's question seemed to have a particularly strong resonance.

This country, perhaps more than any other in the region, has long served as a magnet for Africans from poorer neighbors near and far.

"Those who govern us think they are carrying favor by cracking down on foreigners," said Brahim Sangare, an Ivorian chauffeur who engaged in a heated discussion of the expulsions with several of his colleagues.

"The people don't have any problem with each other. Our problems are with the governments that have figured out how to spend our money without providing us jobs."

**Jury Hears Testimony On Abuse By Simpson**

Reviews

**LOS ANGELES** — The jury in the O.J. Simpson murder trial saw photographs Monday of a beaten Nicole Brown Simpson as her sister testified that Mr. Simpson humiliated his wife while she was pregnant by calling her a "fat pig."

Mr. Simpson "hated fat women," Denise Brown said, adding: "He would always comment about her weight." The "fat pig" comments, she said, were made in front of friends and family during one of her two pregnancies.

Miss Brown said that Mrs. Simpson reacted to the insults at one point by saying she did not care how much weight she gained, she just wanted Mr. Simpson to leave her.

When Mrs. Simpson lost her pregnancy weight, Miss Brown said, Mr. Simpson would comment, "Look at her. She looks great doesn't she. She's mine."

"She was always like a possession," Miss Brown said.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty in the June 12 killings of Mrs. Simpson and a friend, Ronald L. Goldman.

Miss Brown was an important witness in the prosecution's attempt to show that behind the public facade of a nice guy was a wife-beater with a violent temper.

As she testified, Miss Brown frequently wiped tears from her eyes, but she cried openly as she looked at two Polaroid pictures she had taken of her sister after Mr. Simpson had beaten her on New Year's Day, 1989.

One of the photographs, shown to the jury on a large screen, showed Mrs. Simpson with a swollen right eye, right cheek and chin.

In the second photograph, she was shown with her right arm raised, displaying a large black, red and yellow bruise on her bicep.

Following the 1989 fight between the two, the former star running back pleaded not guilty to a single charge of spousal abuse and was ordered to undergo counseling.

Miss Brown said she had taken the pictures at her sister's request. They were discovered, along with a third photograph, in Mrs. Simpson's safety deposit box after her death.

The third photograph, showing Mrs. Simpson with a swollen and black right eye, was seen by the jury but was disallowed by Judge Lance Ito, who told the panel to ignore it because there was no evidence as to when it was taken.

Miss Brown sobbed as she recalled the last time she saw her sister, just hours before she was stabbed and slashed to death with Mr. Goldman.

She said she, her sister, Mrs. Simpson's two children and other members of the Brown family had dinner at a restaurant after a dance recital.

She testified that Mr. Simpson also attended the recital and that he looked strange. "He had a very far away look, it was actually really kind of spooky," she said. "It was a frightening look."

**ALLIES: Expansion Plan**

Continued from Page 1  
French foreign policy, since Mr. Juppé's party, Rally for the Republic, is expected to win the presidency next spring.

"I rate this as a serious, perhaps even historic speech that reveals the new thinking in Paris," a Western official said of Mr. Juppé's stand.

Other officials emphasized the pitfalls in the way of creating a new, formal framework. For one thing, economic policy and defense are jealously guarded separate bailiwicks in all national bureaucracies. Even in the security sphere, Europeans would want to work out a common global strategy with Washington before agreeing to a broadened NATO mandate.

"The vision is important" for the future, a U.S. diplomat said. It has similarities with the Clinton administration's effort to put relations with Europe on a more equal footing and interest in exploring the possibility of a North Atlantic free trade area.

A lesser goal for a trans-Atlantic treaty, according to Alfred Dregger, a leading German conservative, is increased dependency in relations among the democracies in a period when they no longer face a single unifying threat but instead a variety of new challenges from many different quarters.

For investment information  
Read THE MONEY REPORT  
every Saturday in the HT

**EU Splits on Aid to Ex-Colonies****Germany and U.K. Balk at Increasing 70-Nation Fund**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BRUSSELS** — European Union foreign ministers on Monday failed to agree on funding levels to fulfill their commitment to former colonies in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

With the EU's Lomé Convention due for a five-year review, many ministers seemed unwilling to offer generous contributions to the 70 developing countries in the program.

Germany and Britain have already served notice that they will not increase their contributions because of other aid commitments, and Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany has demanded a large cut in the budget.

France, which holds the rotating presidency of the 15-nation Union, has suggested raising the amount to \$18.1 billion to account for inflation.

France also stresses that contributions from new EU members, Austria, Finland and Sweden, would raise the tally.

"Our objective is to maintain the EU's efforts to support Africa," Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France said.

Objecting to other delega-

tions' reluctance to contribute, he complained, "If some member states have their way we'll have a smaller fund than the last one. In economic, human and political terms that is impossible."

Ministers agreed to hold a special meeting Feb. 15, a day before they must face representatives of the 70 nations to settle on the funding level before it takes effect March 1.

The beneficiary countries have asked for the fund to be increased to \$23 billion over the next five years.

African countries, in particular, are said to fear that with Europe increasingly focused on the former East Bloc, their continent is in danger of falling off the world aid map.

Diplomats said that while Bonn is directing more aid to Eastern Europe, London wants to develop more bilateral aid agreements

(AP, Reuters, AFP)



FRENCH HUSTINGS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur campaigning for the presidency Monday in Amiens. (Pascal Rossignol/Reuters)

**FRANCE: Balladur Rebuffs Mitterrand Over EU Conference on Algeria**

Continued from Page 1

were canceled in 1992, Algeria's slow descent into chaos has become a nightmare for the French government.

The thrust of France's policy has been to avoid becoming drawn into Algeria's maelstrom of violence or to become a reluctant haven for hundreds of thousands of Algerians who would be tempted to flee if Islamic extremists assumed power.

France's vulnerability became starkly clear when an Air France plane was hijacked at Algiers airport in December. After the plane was flown to Marseille, French commandos stormed the aircraft, killing the four hijackers and rescuing the remaining passengers.

Mr. Pasqua, who has endorsed Mr. Balladur's presidential bid in the hope of becoming his prime minister, has taken an uncompromising stand toward the Algerian crisis. He has cracked down on Islamic sympathizers living in France and spurned any dialogue with Muslim political forces, contending that there are no moderate democrats among them.

As the favorite to be elected as Mr. Mitterrand's successor, Mr. Balladur fears nothing more than the danger of becoming embroiled in the Algerian troubles. Even though he has frequently declared that Algeria remains his top foreign policy priority, he has been reluctant or unable to reconcile the widely differing assessments within his government.

Mr. Pasqua, who has endorsed Mr. Balladur's presidential bid in the hope of becoming his prime minister, has taken an uncompromising stand toward the Algerian crisis. He has cracked down on Islamic sympathizers living in France and spurned any dialogue with Muslim political forces, contending that there are no moderate democrats among them.

Despite the fear and in a sign of how seriously the government has failed to inspire confidence, some Cambodians quietly express support for some Khmer Rouge ideals — sometimes even for the group itself.

The Khmer Rouge are not corrupt, and that is why some people still support them," said a 27-year-old student at the University of Phnom Penh.

Like many of his classmates, he did not want his name used for fear of government retaliation.

"In the Khmer Rouge time, they killed many people, but there was no corruption," he said. "And corruption is the most terrible problem that we have now."

He sat with other students in the library of an English-language training program that is being underwritten by the government of Australia.

Apart from the classrooms renovated by the Australians, the university is a moldering wreck. The buildings were all

several other Westerners last year, including three backpackers slain in September after rebels attacked a train in rural southern Cambodia. The British, Australian and Frenchman were killed with blows to the head, long the Khmer Rouge's preferred method of execution because it saves bullets.

It is difficult to overstate the fear that the Khmer Rouge still arouses among Cambodians' 7 million people.

It is the rare Cambodian who cannot identify family members who died in what is commonly known here as the Pol Pot time.

The government is trying to revive Cambodia's shattered economy — living standards are among the most miserable on earth — by enticing foreign investors and tourists.

"Our policy is to develop the country in order to stop the Khmer Rouge," Mr. Ung Huot said, "and the policy of the Khmer Rouge is to try to stop the development to destroy us."

The Khmer Rouge wants the foreigners out, hoping that an exodus of investors and tourists will ensure the government's collapse. The rebels have begun to attack foreigners, reportedly offering \$8,000 for every Westerner caught or killed. They

have taken responsibility for the killing of an American tourist last month near the ancient temple complex of Angkor.

While Phnom Penh blames bandits in that killing, there is no doubt the Khmer Rouge was responsible for the deaths of

other Cambodians — certainly

the killing of an American tourist last month near the ancient temple complex of Angkor.

While Phnom Penh blames bandits in that killing, there is no doubt the Khmer Rouge was responsible for the deaths of

**U.K. Aides Deny New Bars to EU Currency****QUEBEC: Separatist Indians**

Continued from Page 1

failed 1980 referendum to put its independence plan to a vote, is particularly sensitive to the native issue.

Seeking international recognition in the aftermath of any popular vote for secession, the party's leaders want to establish a record of impeccable behavior toward Quebec's minorities — be they English-speakers, recent immigrants or indigenous peoples — who make up about 20 percent of the population.

If natives challenge the process, as their rhetoric suggests they will, that could foil the separatists' quest for democratic polity.

Quebec's new leaders, in their referendum charter, guaranteed Quebec's native groups self-government on lands over which they have full ownership, "consistent with the territorial integrity of Quebec." Mr. Coon Come called the language "a unilateral denial of all aboriginal and Cree rights." The Crees said they would hold their own referendum on their future according to their own schedule.

The federal minister of Indian affairs, Ron Irwin, pushed the debate into the open last spring by saying that if two smaller Indian groups in Quebec wanted to remain in Canada, that was "their choice."

Mr. Irwin's comments set off a flurry of arguments about the map of Quebec.

Most of the province's huge northern areas were added early this century by an act of the federal government. Those who wish to provoke separatist wrath argue that what Canada could take away, Quebec leaders, separatists and federalists alike, respond that Quebec's current borders are sacrosanct.

The same accusations are heard among the Mohawks. "They want to create an ethnic state over this whole territory," said Mr. Alfred, a former U.S. Marine and the author of a forthcoming book on native nationalism. "They're not creating a pluralistic society. They're not tolerating it."

Such criticism sits poorly with separatists, who say their first commitment is to democratic principles and to building a tolerant, multiethnic society. For evidence they point often to the polyglot, multicultural stew of Montreal.

Members of Mr. Parizeau's Quebecois community have made aggressive overtures to Canada's 11 native tribes. He took the Indian af-

wanting to crack down on product pirates. But she said the U.S. side also should recognize that China is still developing its laws, has had little experience in investigation and enforcement of copyright protection and, in many cases, is dealing with small-time bootleggers operating in "mom-and-pop" factory outlets in isolated areas.

The treaty says that in addition to four strict criteria — on inflation, budget deficits, debt levels and interest rates — broader economic circumstances should be taken into account in deciding whether to go ahead with a single currency.

The chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, is expected to use a speech Thursday to warn that monetary union is a nonstarter unless problems such as deep-seated unemployment and widely varying productivity are tackled.

Mr. Major faces further trouble following an announcement by the opposition Liberal Democrats that they would hold a debate in Parliament next week on whether there should be a referendum on closer European Union.

She said the Chinese officials involved "do believe they're trying to enforce it, but it's still the problem," she said. "It's a dispute over pace."



Clockwise from top left: Escada pearl-button jacket and beret; Escada plaid-and-print jacket; Laurel's gemstone-print parka; Vivienne Westwood's scoop-front dress and feathered hat, and Mondi's mix-and-match sportswear.

Adam Schlesinger / Agence France-Presse for the IHT

## In Fashion's Global Village, German Designers Look to Asia

By Suzy Menkes  
*International Herald Tribune*

**D**USSELDORF Something fresh is afoot at the Königsallee. The feet that stomp the golden mile of shiny shops no longer wear shoes that match the suit that goes with the bag that tones with the hat.

Instead, in the mid February drizzle, there are brown ankle boots and sturdy black shoes, blending with quiet, countrified clothes: quilted parkas, loden coats and rain jackets. The fashionscape is not Germany's familiar gilty prosperity, but more like the subtle patchwork of Paul Klee's paintings in a newly opened exhibition in Düsseldorf.

Fashion, as ever, is the barometer of the times. Hard times. With apparel sales down 5 percent in Germany in 1994, the confident coordination and gaudy packaging of fashion no longer has its showcase in private-label merchandising.

"Times are tough," says Wolfgang Ley of Escada, the flagship of upscale German

fashion. It shows Sunday may have opened with stars sprinkled on suits, but it kept booted feet firmly on the ground.

German fashion has built its impressive reputation on coordinated separates and efficient deliveries. But in another sign of the times, Ley went on stage to apologize to buyers that deliveries had been "lousy." He asked for the buyers' trust and promised better things for the new season.

Collections Premieren Düsseldorf (CPD) opened the fall-winter season over the weekend — a month ahead of the designer shows in Milan and Paris.

The fashion fair, with its new show complex and halls devoted to country clothes, lingerie and even "green" clothing, attracts 50,000 buyers. Yet its founder, Manfred Kronen, is gloomy about the state of the domestic market and "concerned" about the worldwide tendency of big stores to stock private-label merchandise.

"The Germans have a lot of muscle, power and money," he says. "But now they have to develop new markets in South-

east Asia and South America. I don't think that fashion will boom in Europe for at least the next five years."

After the fall of the Berlin Wall, East Germany gobbed up fashion. But optimism at increased consumption has now turned to reality. Klaus Stellmann, heading a clothing company with sales in 1994 of 1.4 billion Deutsche marks (3920 million), cited Hungary and China as two sustained growth areas. But he also is pessimistic about Europe, blaming the "ongoing recession," the tendency to produce "basic" fashion, when the consumer wants "quality, not garbage." And, above all, he criticizes fashion itself for "innovating like crazy," and thus confusing the consumer because retailers lack focus.

"They should not buy a dog out of each village," says Stellmann, quoting a German proverb.

You can't help wondering if German fashion itself is not out of step with a changing world. Out came the models at Mondi in on-so-familiar military tai-

loing (with matching braided shoes) or in bumblebee striped sportswear (coordinated flashes on training shoes).

It was the same rigidly mix-and-match story at Lambi: relentlessly bright colors; flashy prints of gemstones or brazen heraldic patterns; and always the socks, the blouse, the scarf, even the peak of the baseball cap, to go with the plaid outfit.

Who dresses like this in the 1990s? Everyone, you might think, judging by the identical shows that picked up the same trends like shiny satin worn with fluffy mohair at Marc Cain or Bogner's silvered space-age parkas among earthbound brown and beige wool coats.

Significantly, the most enthusiastic buyers seemed to be from aspirational markets. Teresa Arizzi from Mexico, mourning the decline of the camel, cream and winter-white coats, beige tailoring and pallid Irish tweeds and knits. The bolder passages included pearl-decorated suits, pheasant-feather prints and neon-bright colors against black.

In Asia, Balbina Wong of Hong Kong sold 29,000 Escada

pieces in 1994 through her Lane Crawford store group.

"In German fashion, you do get the quality, which is extremely good — and a lot of our customers do not know how to coordinate — they do not have the eye to put things together like in Europe," she said.

Escada at least put on a show that seemed to respond to the new fashion mood — even if much of it looks like a computer printout of current trends and the much-vaunted influence of the American designer Todd Oldham could barely be seen.

Oldham, Escada's new creative consultant, was trapped in New York by the East Coast blizzard. He might have been able to point to a plaid and animal-print patchwork blazer and colorful embroidered dresses as his personal thumbprint.

In fact, the show was remarkable for its quiet colors, with camel, cream and winter-white coats, beige tailoring and pallid Irish tweeds and knits. The bolder passages included pearl-decorated suits, pheasant-feather prints and neon-bright colors against black.

"We want to show a woman's natural beauty — for us, femininity is important and the line

is soft," said 28-year-old Nicole Peters, working with partner Annette Kliper, on a collection inspired by the Japanese tea ceremony and by photography of plants.

But the antiseptic studio in the converted school building point up the difference between the so-called Creativ Haus and the vibrant chaotic art schools

in Britain that spill out art students across the fashion world (including Brian Rennie, the Scotsman who heads Escada's design team).

Creativity in fashion is something that seeds, roots and flowers in a friendly environment. And even strong young shoots might find themselves crushed by Germany's fashion machine.

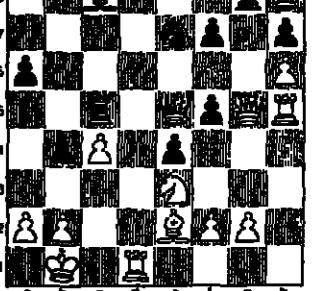
### CHESS

By Robert Byrne  
**G**ARRY KASPAROV beat Joel Lautier in the seventh round of the World Chess Olympiad.

The old Sicilian Four Knights Variation with S...Nc6

not defend by 26...Rg8 because 27 Rd8 Ng6 (27...Rf7 mate) 28 Nd5 creates the powerful threat of 29 Rg8 Kg8 30 Qd8 Nf8 31 Ne7. So he put into effect the defense he had worked so long to erect —

LAUTIER BLACK



Position after 27...Rf7

26...Qe5 — but after 27 Rh5! Kg8 28 Nd5 creates the powerful threat of 29 Rg8 Kg8!

It would have been of no use to play 28...Rg5 because 29 Ne5! Rh5 30 Rd8 Ng8 falls into d5 Nf7 mate. Moreover, 28...Rg8 Nf5 Re5 30 Rg5 Re5 wins rook for knight to bring about an easily won ending. And 28...Qe6 29 Rd8 Ng6 30 Rg8 Kg8 31 Qd8 Nf8 32 Rg5 Qg6 33 Rf6 Kh8 34 Rg8 Qg8 leads to 35 Qd8 mate. Lautier gave up.

Accordingly, many players choose 6 Nb5 d6 7 Bf4 e5 (7...Ne5 loses a pawn to 8 Qd4! a6 9 Nd6 Qd6 10 Be5) 8 Bg5 a6 9 Na3, which transposes into a main line of the Peltan Variation. On 10 Nd5 the unpredictable gambit can arise via 10...Nb5 11 c3! Ne4 and after 12 b4? Qa3 13 Bc1 Qc3 14 Qd2 Ne4 15 Qc2 Nd4 16 Qe4 Qa4, the highly charged situation is unclear. Lautier preferred the conservative 10...Be7 and Kasparov reinforced his control of d5 by 11 Bb6 Bb6. The idea is that the knight outpost at d5 is worth more than Black's bishop-pair.

Lautier said goodbye to a bishop with 14...Ne7 15 Nf6 g7 because he wanted to retake space in the center after 16 Bd3 d5 17 ed Qd5. Kasparov made some overtures toward developing a mating attack with 18 Ne3 Qe6 19 Qb5, yet Lautier did not play 19...f5 20 O-O-O Qg6 to get the queens off, perhaps because 21 Qe6 f4 22 Bc2 may yield White a slight endgame advantage in control of the d file.

After 26 h6, Lautier could

### BOOKS

**ALL THE DAYS AND NIGHTS:** The Collected Stories of William Maxwell. 415 pages. \$25. Knopf.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

NOW in his 87th year, William Maxwell remains to

day what he has been for more than half a century: a formidable presence in American literature whose relatively modest body of published work provides, in absence of bulk, a misleading sense of his true importance. Not merely is Maxwell a writer of consequence; as an editor at *The New Yorker* for four decades until his recent re-

tirement, he helped many writers of comparable or even greater gifts achieve their full potential.

Maxwell's first novel, "Bright Center of Heaven," was published 60 years ago; his most recent book, "Billie Dyer and Other Stories," appeared only three years ago. In the history of American literature that alone is a mark of distinction; American writers tend to flower early and fade prematurely, whereas Maxwell has maintained not merely a high level of consistency but has, if anything, become over the years a deeper and more complex writer.

"All the Days and Nights" provides a welcome opportunity to chart Maxwell's development. It includes 23 short stories published between 1939 and 1992, as well as 21 "improvisations" written to please my wife, over a great many years. Though the latter do little to

enhance either Maxwell's reputation or his oeuvre, the more substantial stories that make up the body of the book serve to remind us just how fine a writer Maxwell is, as well as how quintessentially American.

Maxwell was born in 1908 in small-town Illinois. Over the decades that followed he has lived in Chicago, in Europe and for most of the time in New York, but it is his Illinois boyhood that provides the raw material for much of his best fiction. "That dead self" and the people who filled his life in those days, while on the other hand we have the world itself changing, "one loss after another, something hideous replacing something beautiful, the lapse of pleasant customs, as by a blind increase in numbers the human race went about making the earth more and more unfit to live on."

In a story called "The Front and the Back Parts of the House," Maxwell describes coming back to Lincoln as an adult and discovering that "time is more than an abstract idea; maple and elm saplings that were staked against the

wind when we moved away had become shade trees."

His stories are the irresistible passage of time between childhood and maturity. It is at once a private passage and a universal one. On the one hand we have Maxwell stirring the heady soup of memory, bringing back to life "that dead self" and the people who

filled his life in those days, while on the other hand we have the world itself changing, "one loss after another, something hideous replacing something beautiful, the lapse of pleasant customs, as by a blind increase in numbers the human race went about making the earth more and more unfit to live on."

Maxwell is in all respects a domestic writer, but one who manages to transform the private into the general. Unlike so many younger writers who have made an autobiography the be-all and end-all of contemporary

American fiction, Maxwell gets outside himself and thus lures the reader in. Whether he is writing about fathers and sons — a subject that invariably finds him at his best — or about the furniture and curtains in a long-abandoned living room, he always makes us recognize in his life the places and emotions of our own.

This is true of all the short stories in this collection; not merely are they uniformly fine, but they could be the work of no other writer except William Maxwell. As for the "improvisations," they are less formal and less successful. One hesitates to speak negatively about pieces that Maxwell wrote for his wife in a loving spirit, but the plain truth is that in this case the private does not achieve the universal.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of *The Washington Post*. This is true of all the short stories in this collection; not merely are they uniformly fine, but they could be the work of no other writer except William Maxwell. As for the "improvisations," they are less formal and less successful. One hesitates to speak negatively about pieces that Maxwell wrote for his wife in a loving spirit, but the plain truth is that in this case the private does not achieve the universal.

After 26 h6, Lautier could

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

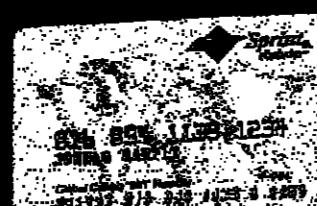
• Reed Hundt, chairman of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission, is reading "A Suitable Boy" by Vikram Seth.

"Set in India in 1951, it's a complicated story of a girl and her attempt to avoid an arranged marriage. Fiction is the Vitamin B and C that keeps me going."

(Brandon Mitchener, IHT)



A SIMPLE  
CURE FOR THE FEAR OF  
FOREIGN PHONES.



COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
America Samoa	651-1000	Cyprus + 35	080-900-001	Iceland +	1-800-55-2001	Malta (Mobile Managed) +	02-71
Antigua (international phone)	#0	Czech Republic, +420	002-002-002	Israel +	177-102-2727	Norway +	900-1957
Argentina	1-800-366-4643	Denmark +	900-1-0577	Italy +	173-387	Peru +	715
Armenia	031-300-77-1111	Dominican Republic +	1-800-735-7077	Japan (003-)	1-800-65-5577	Philippines (RTT mobile only) +	100-01
Australia (0800) +	1-800-351-10	Ecuador +	171	Japan (004-)	000-01-411	Portugal (PTT) +	102-16
Australia (0800+) +	1-800-321-07	Egypt (0081)	354-0777	Kenya +	000-12	Portugal (PTT) +	102-16
Austria +	1-800-389-2311	E.Slovenia +	02-339-0777	Korea (02) + 0	009-16	Poland +	0010-800-3115
Bahrain +	800-777	Fiji Islands +	004-300-100-3	Korea (03) + 0	009-16	Portugal +	05017-977
Bahamas A	1-800-377-8000	Finland +	9000-1-0254	Kuwait +	800-777	Puerto Rico +	1-800-077-8000
Belgium +	0800-10014	France +	179-0007	Lithuania +	155-777	Romania +	01-800-0677
Bermuda +	1-800-423-0577	Germany +	0130-00013	Luxembourg +	8-997	Russia (Moscow + 095) +	123-6133
Bolivia +	0800-333-333	Greece +	008-001-411	Luxembourg +	000-0115	Singapore (01688-1733) +	0095-155-0133
Bosnia +	00-800-1010	Guatemala +	950-1866	Moldova +	000-0121	South Africa +	800-177-177
Bulgaria +	1-800-277-8000	Honduras +	121	Morocco +	000-0106	Singapore +	800-177-177
Cabo Verde +	00-800-1010	Iceland +	000-0177	Netherlands +	000-0107	South Africa +	900-195-0001
Côte d'Ivoire +	00-0-0317	Hong Kong +	011	Netherlands Antilles +	00-002-9119	Sri Lanka +	900-00-0013
Colombia	101-12	Iceland +	00-0-001-077	(Caribbean & Islands) +	001-800-745-1777	Taiwan (0091) +	172-1877
Costa Rica +	163	India +	999-003	New Zealand (000-000-0000) +	001-800-745-1777	Turkey +	00-200-13-

**Monday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to  
the closing on Wall Street, and do not reflect  
state trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued on page 11)

**T**O START OR EXPAND A collection, you could scan galleries and dealers around the globe, befriend distinguished historians and curators, study the 25-year market fluctuation in Impressionist painting, gauge the effects on the family trust, and determine the exact comings and goings of *La Fillette au Chapeau de Paille* since 1908.



**NYSE**

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock

Div Yld PE 1994 High Low Last Chg

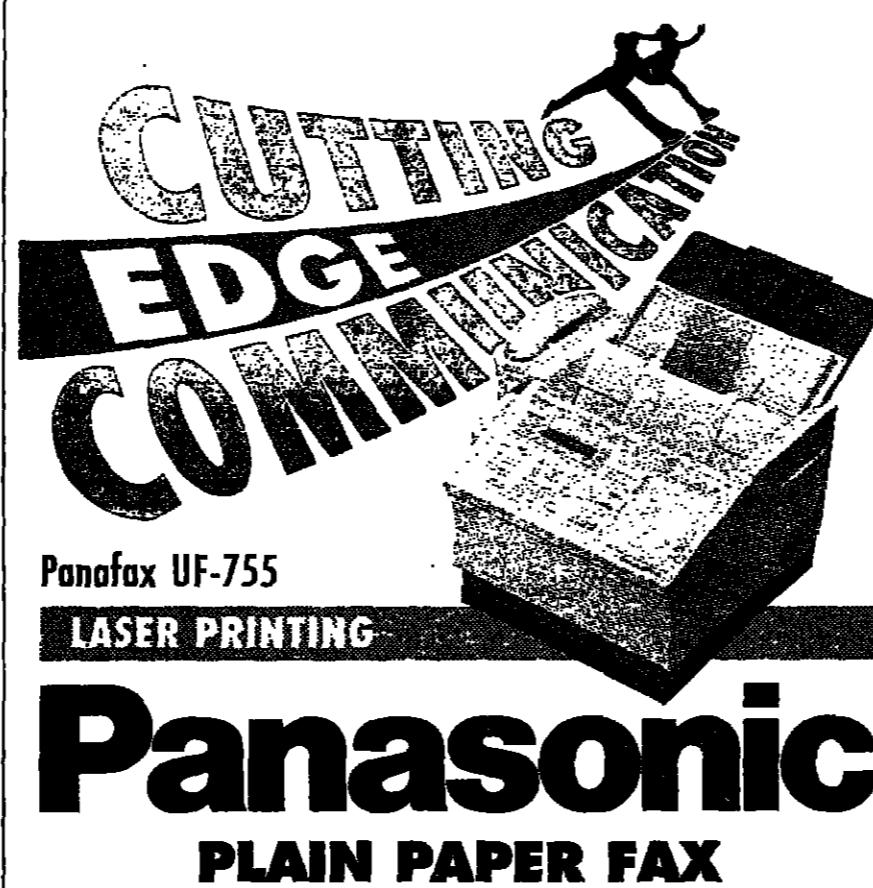
12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1994 High	Low	Last Chg
ABX INC				10.00	9.00	-0.00
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ABX INC				10.00	9.00	-0.00
ABX INC				10.00	9.00	-0.00

Thinking  
Salina  
W

CURRE

Continued on Page 15

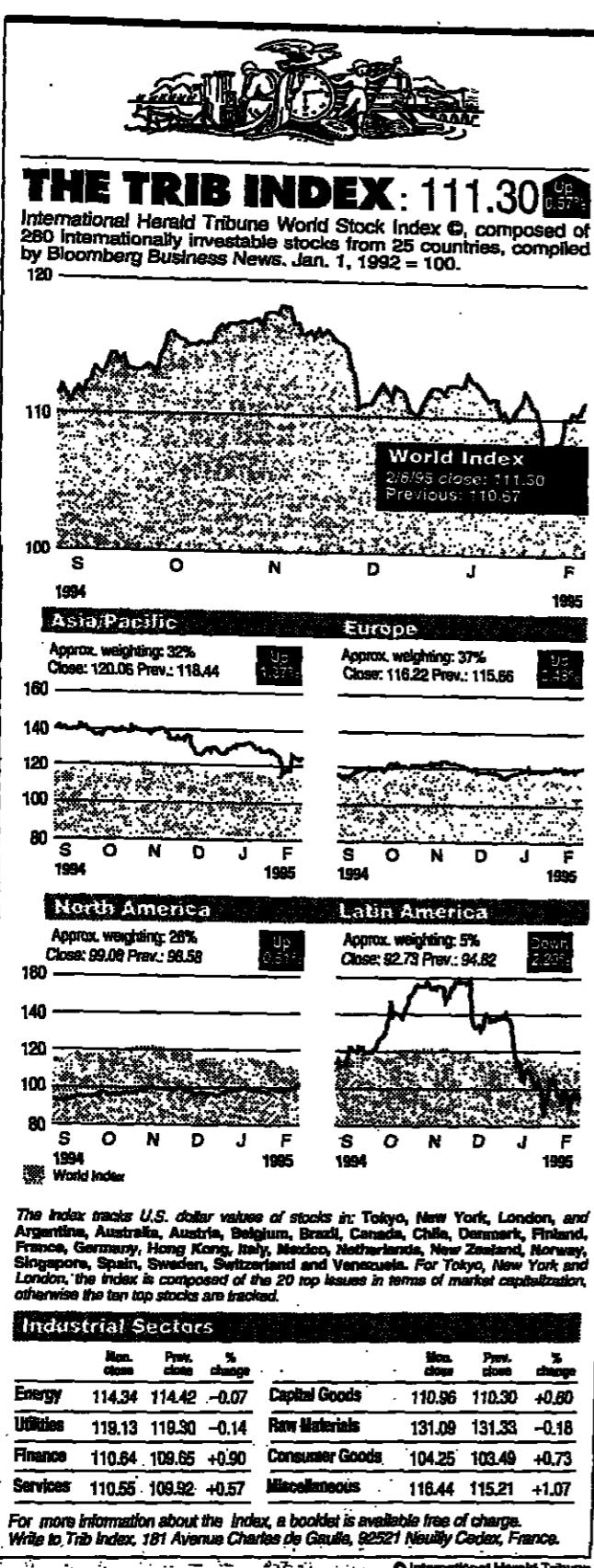
JAN 24 1995

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

## BUSINESS / FINANCE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1995

PAGE 13



### BA Profit Gets a 57% Lift

#### Airline Cuts Costs And Traffic Rises

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Airways PLC said Monday that increased travel, low fuel prices and cost cutting helped its profit rise 57 percent in the third quarter of its financial year.

The airline said pretax profit rose to £102 million (\$159 million) in the three months ended Dec. 31 from £65 million a year earlier, exceeding analysts' expectations.

Third-quarter sales rose 8 percent, to £1.66 billion.

"Prospects for 1995 remain encouraging," Colin Marshall, the chairman, said. "Nonetheless, price competition in the industry continues to be intense, with yields remaining under pressure."

Yields, the average fare per passenger carried and kilometer flown, fell 0.2 percent in the third quarter and remained under pressure from fare competition.

Analysts said British Airways seemed on course for a rise of nearly 50 percent in profit for the full year from the £301 million pretax reported a year ago.

The company's shares rose 5 percent, to 373.

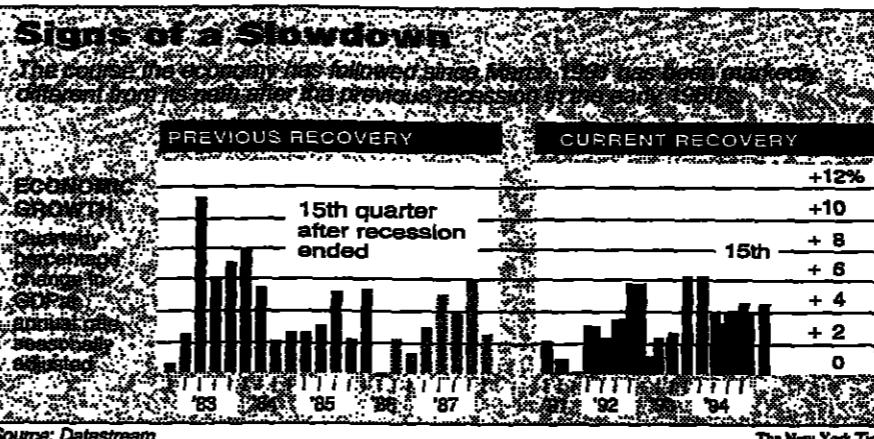
The airline flew 7.3 million passengers in the quarter, up 7.4 percent from the comparable period in 1993.

The airline reiterated its warning that it might have to write down the value of its 24.6 percent stake in USAir Group Inc., its American partner that recently reported annual losses of \$684 million.

But BA said it expected to gain \$100 million this year from its alliance with USAir.

BA's cost-cutting program is on target to reduce another £150 million from annual expenses in the 1994-95 year, adding to the £80 million in savings achieved since March 1991, Mr. Marshall said.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)



### U.S. Lull or Major Stall?

By Louis Uchitelle

New York Times Service

ation of Purchasing Management, which conducts a monthly survey of its members, who are all in manufacturing. "Some of the managers feel that the higher interest rates are starting to take hold."

Yet the hard data is far from conclusive. "It is mostly straws in the wind, a sense things are not going as well as they had been," said Robert D. Reischauer, director of the Congressional Budget Office.

No straw seems more noticeable than the stockpiles of merchandise and materials piling up at stores and warehouses. Virtually every forecaster expects stockpiling to be less robust this year than last, helping to slow the economy.

The slowdown could turn into a recession in the unlikely event merchants decided, more or less simultaneously, that they had stockpiled much more than they could sell. After all, their inventories in the last quarter reached three times standard levels and a

See ECONOMY, Page 14

### Copper Leads Commodities Down

Reuters

LONDON — Speculators across the globe bailed out of commodities Monday, and prices on everything from copper to cocoa crumbled.

Traders were not yet ready to call an end to the inflationary rally in these raw-materials markets that began late in 1993 as the world economy clawed its way out of recession, but many agreed that it was a significant correction.

Monday's sell-off was led by

copper, the flagship industrial metal during the recent boom that saw its value rise about 75 percent.

Jitters then spread through other metals, and speculators got out of "soft" commodities such as sugar and cocoa.

Copper on the London Metal Exchange traded as low as \$2,780 a metric ton Monday, down \$65 from Friday and \$300 below the nearly six-year peak it hit in mid-January.

In the soft commodities, New

York cocoa futures tumbled \$40 a ton to just above \$1,300. Speculative selling took sugar down 0.35 cent to 14.00 cents a pound.

One factor behind investor anxiety about commodities is a rise in interest rates. Both the United States and Britain raised rates last week to preempt inflation.

But the consequent brake on economic activity could reduce demand for industrial raw materials.

## Russia and IMF Stop Talks on \$6 Billion Loan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Russia and the International Monetary Fund suspended talks Monday on a \$6 billion loan amid skepticism about Russia's 1995 budget, the Itar-Tass news agency said.

The report, attributed to Finance Ministry officials, said talks on the standby loan would resume later in the month.

It said IMF officials suspected the Russian budget had been based on unrealistic assumptions about inflation and spending and feared the deficit would be much larger than was currently projected.

Finance Minister Vladimir Pankov has argued that he remains committed to a tough line on the budget and the deficit.

Russia's war against separatists in Chechnya and a mini-mun-wage increase approved by the lower house of Parliament also are fueling doubt about the government's anti-inflation program, the Itar-Tass report said.

Officials from the Federation Council, the upper house of Parliament, have indicated that the upper house might overrule the decision on wages.

The government says it plans to bring inflation down to an

average of 3 percent a month.

On Monday, Itar-Tass said inflation hit a 12-month high of 17.8 percent in January.

Russian officials had hoped to wrap up the IMF agreement this week but sources close to the talks have suggested the IMF may not release the money until this spring.

"There is no reason to panic, and you certainly cannot say things are going for failure," a Finance Ministry official said.

Investor confidence in Russia has been shaken. Page 15.

Russia's budget counts on more than \$10 billion of international loans this year to help close a budget gap forecast at 7.7 percent of gross domestic product.

Russia originally expected to receive \$13 billion in international aid in 1995. But Mr. Pankov said in broadcast remarks that "the foreign credits will be less than we had expected."

The value of the ruble fell

Monday as the dollar climbed to 4,133 rubles from 4,115. The ruble has fallen by 12 percent against the dollar so far this year. (AP, Reuters)

### Sale of BSkyB Stake Helps News Corp.'s Profit Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — News Corp., the global media company controlled by Rupert Murdoch, said Monday its net profit for the six months ended Dec. 31 rose 6.7 percent, to \$21 million Australian dollars (\$317 million).

The company posted a one-time gain of 148 million dollars. The gain included profit from the sale of 10 percent of British Sky Broadcasting PLC, a European satellite-TV company.

Excluding one-time items, first-half profit was \$73 million dollars, up from a profit of \$62.4 million dollars a year earlier. Revenue rose 5 percent, to 6.1 billion dollars.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

### Thinking Ahead / Commentary

By Reginald Dale  
International Herald Tribune

### Salinas Should Bow Out of WTO Race

**WASHINGTON** — One of the many consequences of the Mexican financial crisis is that ex-President Carlos Salinas de Gortari is no longer an acceptable candidate to head the new World Trade Organization that has just set up shop in Geneva. He should now have the decency to withdraw his name from consideration.

Despite his undoubtedly good things Mr. Salinas once did for his country — pushing it toward economic liberalization and negotiating the North American Free Trade Agreement — his credibility as a world leader has been totally destroyed in the past few weeks.

With his spectacular policy misjudgments, Mr. Salinas bears more responsibility than anyone else for the Mexican economic shambles. By holding off devaluation and a policy correction until after the November presidential elections, he put his own and his party's interests ahead of his country's, not to mention those of his Latin American neighbors.

Mr. Salinas is in any case running third in the three-cornered WTO leadership contest, behind two highly qualified and untarnished contenders: Renato Ruggiero of Italy, the candidate of the European Union, and Kim Chulsoo of South Korea, backed by most of Asia.

By staying in the race, Mr. Salinas is

embarrassing his official supporters — the United States, Canada and the Latin American countries — and contributing to a dangerous deadlock over the choice of a leader for the world trade body. It is urgent that the deadlock be broken. The interim director-general, Peter Sutherland, is due to serve only until March if the current stand-off continues.

**Most Latin American leaders are privately furious with the former president of Mexico.**

much longer, it risks undermining the authority both of the WTO and of the leader who is finally chosen — just as a similar dispute did for the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development last year.

The truth is that most Latin American leaders are privately furious with Mr. Salinas. They believe that his disastrous policy errors in Mexico will damage their own economies for at least several years to come by discouraging international investors from providing them with much-needed funds. The United States is uncomfortable at being stuck with Mr. Salinas.

The incongruous result is that none of Mr. Salinas's official backers really want him to win, but none has the guts to disown him publicly — the Latin Ameri-

cans out of a misguided sense of solidarity, the United States because it doesn't want to appear to be stabbing Mr. Salinas in the back. There is also some concern in Washington that ditching Mr. Salinas could be a further blow to international confidence in Mexico.

None of these arguments hold water.

The Latin Americans would be better off getting Mr. Salinas out of the way and lobbying for another of their number to be a deputy director-general.

At this point, confidence in Mexico is not going to be much affected by a decision to dump Mr. Salinas, whose contribution to his country is now history.

Mexico's future depends on how the new Zedillo government extricates itself from the hole Mr. Salinas dug for it.

Mr. Salinas's withdrawal would not in itself, however, settle the leadership issue. The key would be whether the United States then threw its weight behind Mr. Ruggiero or Mr. Kim. European officials are confident that Washington would rally to Mr. Ruggiero. But Mr. Kim has been gaining ground.

Unfortunately, some Americans in a kind of economic ethnic slur, refuse to believe that an Italian can be a genuine free trader. They obviously don't know Mr. Ruggiero. He remains the best candidate and he is backed by many more countries than Mr. Kim. He deserves American support.

But the first step is for President Bill Clinton to call up Mr. Salinas and tactfully tell him it's time to step down.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES									
<b>Cross Rates</b>									
Jan. 6									
U.S. dollar	\$	Euro	F.F.	Liros	D.F.	S.F.	Yen	Canadian	Swiss
1.744	1.077	1.209	0.924	1.920	1.407	1.280	1.298	1.298	1.298
1.077	1.744	1.077	1.209	0.924	1.407	1.280	1.298	1.298	1.298
Frankfurt	1.587	2.285	—	2.085	1.692	1.475	1.205	1.205	1.205
London (n)	1.586	2.284	2.087	2.085	1.692	1.475	1.205	1.205	1.205
Madrid	1.520	2.216	1.920	1.920	1.625	1.425	1.205	1.205	1.205
Milan	1.519	2.215	1.919	1.919	1.624	1.424	1.205	1.205	1.205
New York (n)	1.519	2.214	1.918	1.918	1.623	1.423	1.205	1.205	1.205
Paris	1.428	2.271	1.869	1.869	1.622	1.422	1.205	1.205	1.205
Tokyo	9.238	1.571	6.529	6.529	1.421	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205
Toronto	1.585	2.178	1.864	1.864	1.621	1.421	1.205	1.205	1.205
Zurich	1.521	2.226	1.944	1.944	1.620	1.420	1.205	1.205	1.205
Jan. 8									
U.S. dollar	1.762	1.077	1.205	1.205	1.620	1.420	1.205	1.205	1.205
London (n)	1.762	1.077	1.205	1.205	1.620	1.420	1.205	1.205	1.205





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Feb. 6, 1995

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## Kentucky Frightfully Overcomes Syracuse

**The Associated Press**  
Kentucky's coach, Rick Pitino, was glad the game was played in daylight. It wasn't just an ugly victory; it was scary.

On Sunday, No. 6 Kentucky beat No. 10 Syracuse, 77-71, in a game marked by 58 turnovers in Lexington, Kentucky. Syracuse had 33 turnovers and Kentucky was guilty of 25.

"Normally, we don't like to play this kind of horror show at night because you go home at

**COLLEGE BASKETBALL**

have nightmares," Pitino said. "At least this was a day game. Both teams couldn't have played any worse."

The victory was the first for Pitino in seven games against the Syracuse coach Jim Boeheim, for whom he was an assistant from 1976 to 1978. It also was the Wildcats' first triumph of the season over a top 10 team.

Jeff Sheppard gave Kentucky the lead for good, 64-62, when he hit two free throws with 5:14 left. Tony Delk then hit a 3-pointer from the left side as Kentucky took a 67-62 lead with 3:20 to go.

No. 7 UCLA 92, Notre Dame 55: UCLA, inspired by Ed O'Bannon's outburst over a hard foul on a teammate, routed Notre Dame behind George Zidek's 20 points in Los Angeles.

The Bruins led by just two points after a sloppy first half in which UCLA shot 32 percent and Notre Dame committed 16 turnovers. But they got hot to start the second half, building a 38-29 advantage as the Irish missed their first five shots.

UCLA point guard Tyus Edney was driving to the basket when he was knocked to the floor by forward Derek Manier. He winced in pain, prompting O'Bannon to rush at Manier. O'Bannon was held back by several teammates before receiving a technical.

No. 16 Arizona St. 87, Washington St. 69: Mario Bennett had 24 points and 14 rebounds, and freshman Jeremy Veal scored a career-high 19 points for Arizona State, the host.

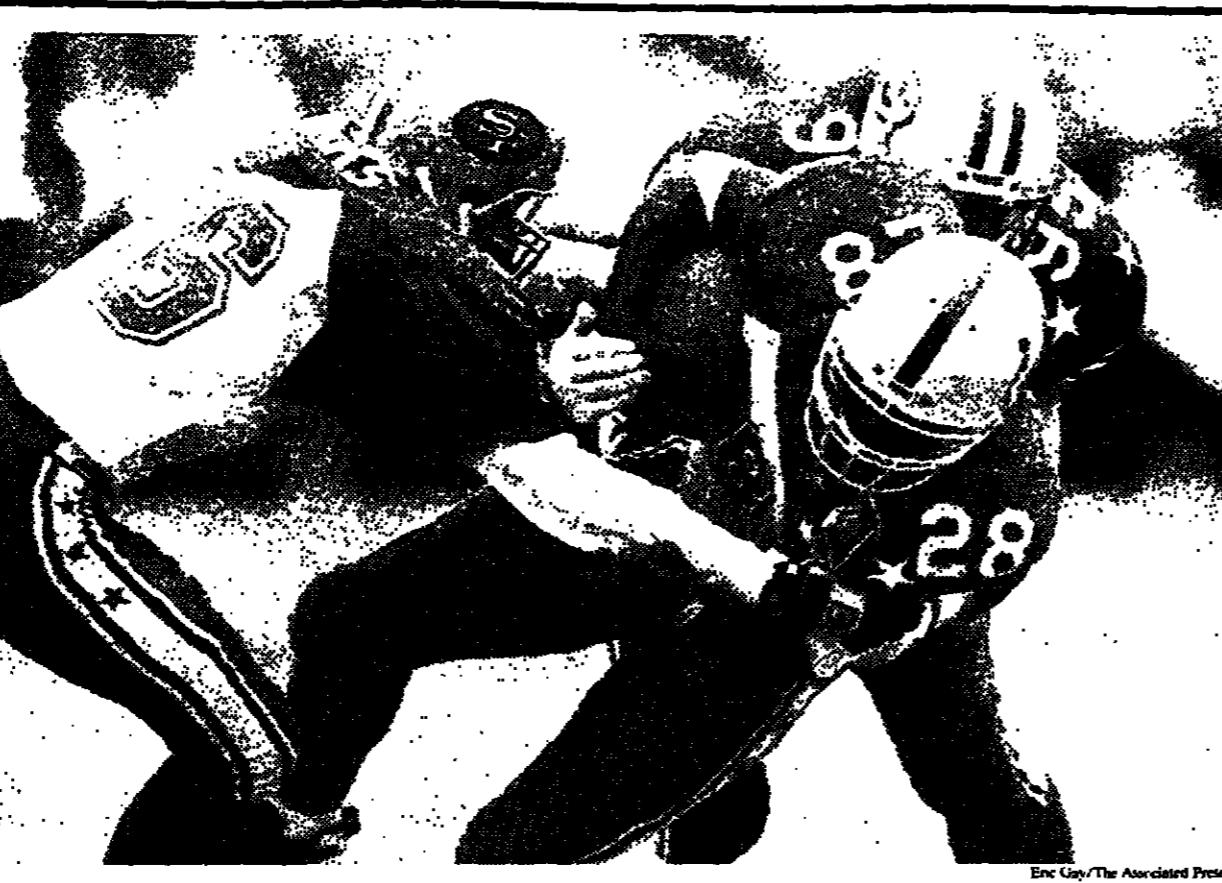
Bennett was 6-of-8 from the field and 12-of-23 from the line, setting a school record for free-throw attempts in a game.

The game was tied at 36 with 17:13 remaining, but Arizona State outscored the Cougars 32-10 over the next 11:34 to take a 68-46 lead. Veal, who was 7-of-10 from the field, scored seven points in the run and Ron Riley made three straight 3-pointers.

Marquette 59, No. 23 Cincinnati 52: Visiting Marquette avenged its worst loss of the season and handed Cincinnati its third straight loss, the Bearcats' longest losing streak in five years.

Nebraska 71, No. 24 Oklahoma 59: Led by the play of alternating centers Mikki Moore and Chris Sallee, Nebraska's lead visiting Oklahoma to a season-low point total.

Oklahoma shot only 36 percent. Moore had 12 points and Sallee 11 for Nebraska, which forced 25 turnovers.



The Colts' Marshall Faulk, stopped after gaining a first down, broke O. J. Simpson's 1973 Pro Bowl rushing mark.

## Faulk and AFC Shred NFC in Pro Bowl

**The Associated Press**

HONOLULU — Marshall Faulk, the only rookie in the game, ran for 180 yards to shatter O. J. Simpson's 22-year-old Pro Bowl record as the AFC overpowered the NFC, 41-13.

In the final game of the National Football League season, the Indianapolis Colts star carried 13 times and scored on a 49-yard run Sunday to top Simpson's record of 112 yards rushing set in the 1973 Pro Bowl.

Faulk was named the game's most valuable player.

Seattle's Chris Warren also went over the previous rushing mark with 14 carries for 127 yards for the American Football

Conference, which rolled up 400 yards on the ground against the National Football Conference's all-star defense.

The tight end Eric Green of Pittsburgh had two touchdown receptions as the AFC, whose champions have lost 11 straight in the Super Bowl, won the Pro Bowl for the third time in five years.

The AFC defense gave up just 209 yards of offense to the NFC, only 41 yards rushing.

Green caught a 22-yard scoring pass from Denver's John Elway in the second quarter, helping the AFC rally from a 10-0 deficit. He then had a 16-yard TD reception from the Los Angeles Raiders' Jeff Hostetler, replacing the injured Dan

Marino, in the final quarter, when the AFC broke the game open with three touchdowns.

Steve Young of San Francisco, the MVP of the 49ers' 49-26 Super Bowl victory over San Diego a week earlier, helped stake the NFC to a 10-0 lead in the first quarter, but a third-quarter field goal by Minnesota's Fuad Reivez was the only other NFC scoring.

Young completed 8 of 15 passes for 29 yards and the one score in the loss.

Faulk made several spectacular runs, including a 41-yarder early in the fourth quarter. On his 49-yard touchdown, off a fake punt, he stripped tacklers in the secondary in breaking free for his team's final touchdown.

## Abdul-Jabbar Wins Election To Hall of Fame

**Compiled by Our Staff From Wire Services**

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the all-time leading scorer in National Basketball Association history, led a group of seven voted into the Basketball Hall of Fame on Monday.

Also selected were the women's Olympic and college stars Cheryl Miller and Anne Donovan, the former Soviet coach Alexander Gomelsky, the former NBA official Earl Strom, the forward Vern Mikkelsen and the coach John Kundla.

Gomelsky was nominated by the International Committee.

The seven were chosen from a final field of 11 candidates and will be inducted into the Hall of Fame here on May 15.

Abdul-Jabbar, who starred for the Los Angeles Lakers and Milwaukee Bucks, finished his legendary 20-year career as the NBA's all-time leading scorer with 38,387 points and the league's all-time leading playoff scorer with 5,762 points. He is the only player to win the NBA Most Valuable Player award six times and was selected for a record 19 all-star games. He won six NBA championships.

Marquette 59, No. 23 Cincinnati 52: Visiting Marquette avenged its worst loss of the season and handed Cincinnati its third straight loss, the Bearcats' longest losing streak in five years.

Nebraska 71, No. 24 Oklahoma 59: Led by the play of alternating centers Mikki Moore and Chris Sallee, Nebraska's lead visiting Oklahoma to a season-low point total.

Oklahoma shot only 36 percent. Moore had 12 points and Sallee 11 for Nebraska, which forced 25 turnovers.

(AP, Reuters)

## SCOREBOARD

### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		
Team	L	W
Orlando	26	19
New York	29	15
Boston	18	27
New Jersey	26	18
Philadelphia	14	32
Washington	11	33
Central Division		
Charlotte	20	16
Cleveland	27	12
Indians	22	18
Chicago	23	23
Atlanta	16	27
Detroit	17	29
Milwaukee	11	33
Western Conference		
Utah	34	12
San Antonio	29	14
Portland	25	19
Dallas	20	24
Minnesota	10	35
Pacific Division		
Phoenix	20	26
Seattle	22	11
L.A. Lakers	24	26
Sacramento	25	19
Golden State	23	20
Oakland	17	30
Los Angeles	7	39
Midwest Division		
Memphis	34	18
Indiana	24	28
St. Louis	22	23
Central Division		
Phoenix	20	26
Seattle	22	11
L.A. Lakers	24	26
Sacramento	25	19
Golden State	23	20
Oakland	17	30
Western Conference		
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Dallas	20	24
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Dallas	20	24
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Dallas	20	24
Minnesota	10	35
Central Division		
Phoenix	20	26
Seattle	22	11
L.A. Lakers	24	26
Sacramento	25	19
Golden State	23	20
Oakland	17	30
Midwest Division		
Memphis	34	18
Indiana	24	28
St. Louis	22	23
Central Division		
Phoenix	20	26

PA

## ART BUCHWALD

## U.S. Needs 'No' Men

**WASHINGTON** — The trouble with this country — and I'm not saying that there is any trouble — is that people in power don't have any "no" men telling them not to do something stupid.

I thought of this the other day when I was watching the Super Bowl and saw former New York governor Mario Cuomo doing a Frito Lay commercial with ex-Texas governor Ann Richards.

I was so Buchwald started that just as Cuomo stuck a chip in his mouth I yelled, "Governor, don't do it."

It was too late, and I watched in horror as Cuomo grabbed the bag from Richards.

I turned to my learned friend, Louis Levy, who was watching the game with me.

"Doesn't he have someone to tell him that an elder statesman does not do Frito Lays?" I asked Louis.

He responded, "No politician listens to advice any more. Do you think that anyone told President Clinton not to drag

## Israeli Film Archivist Heads Berlin Fest Jury

Agence France-Presse

**BERLIN** — In the 50th anniversary year of the liberation of Auschwitz, organizers of the Berlin Film Festival have chosen an Israeli, Lia van Leer, to head the jury.

Born in Bessarabia, a region between Moldova and Ukraine, van Leer founded the Jerusalem Film Archive and in 1984 created the Jerusalem Film Festival, which she directs.

out his State of the Union speech for an hour and a half?"

I said, "Someone should have told him that he was putting the country to sleep. Apparently, even Hillary didn't tell him."

Presidents don't like to be told what to do. Besides, President Clinton kept getting standing ovations so he never knew when to stop. Good judgment is not something our politicians revere. Take the other day when House majority leader Dick Armey mispronounced Congressman Barney Frank's name and called him Barney Fag. Obviously Armey didn't have someone on his staff to tell him 'no, it wasn't a good idea.' Louis said.

"But Armey claimed that it was a slip of the tongue and blamed the press for him using the F word."

"Then the majority Leader should have had a 'no' person to save him from making slips of the tongue," Louis added. "In the old days politicians had kitchen cabinets and advisers they could use as sounding boards before they went public on an issue. If the idea didn't fly, it was just discarded. Unfortunately, nowadays even people of stature will sign up to do commercials with the first person who asks."

"Do you think that Newt Gingrich has anyone telling him not to do things?"

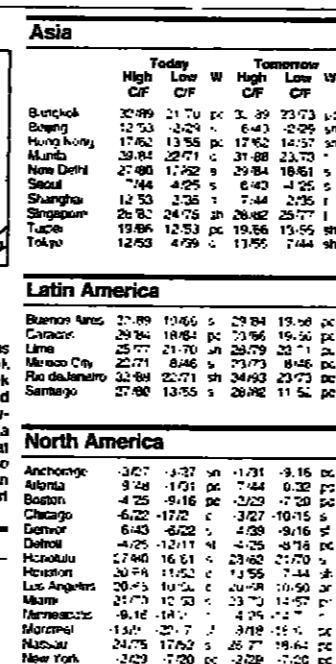
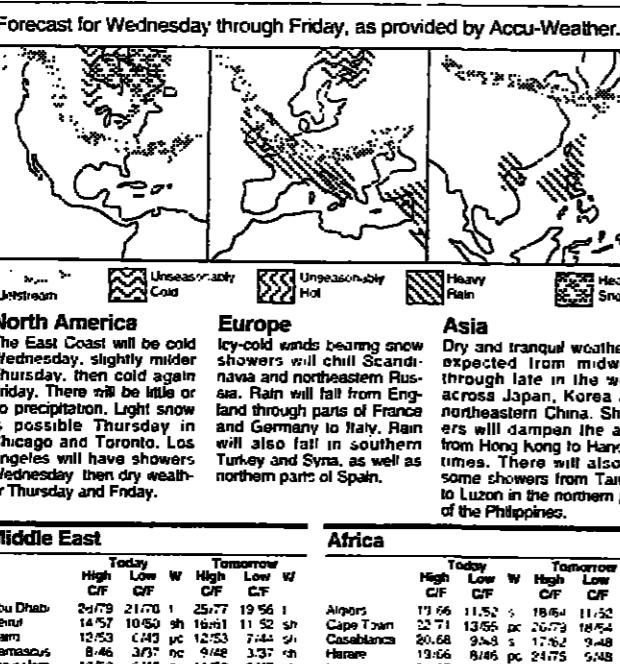
"I'd be surprised if he did. Newt's a loose cannon, and every time someone offers him \$4.5 million for a book he wants to take it."

"Not to mention calling Hillary the B word."

Louis said, "In spite of Newt's mother declaring that she'd wash out his mouth with soap and water, he still did it."

"Without no men, the country is a lot more frightening," I told Louis.

"You can bet your Frito Lay on that," he said.



Europe												
	Today		Tomorrow		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday			
	High	Low	W	CDF	High	Low	W	CDF	High	Low	W	CDF
Austria	59°/73°	41°/57°	N	CF	61°/81°	51°/63°	S	CF	63°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF
Belgium	57°/71°	43°/59°	E	CF	60°/80°	52°/64°	S	CF	62°/81°	54°/66°	S	CF
Bulgaria	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Croatia	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Czech Republic	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Denmark	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Finland	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
France	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Greece	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Iceland	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Ireland	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Italy	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Latvia	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Lithuania	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Malta	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Netherlands	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Portugal	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Spain	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Slovenia	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Switzerland	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
United Kingdom	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF
Yugoslavia	58°/72°	44°/64°	E	CF	61°/82°	53°/65°	S	CF	63°/83°	55°/67°	S	CF

Legend: + sunny, - partly cloudy, o cloudy, sh showers, - thunderstorms, r rain, s snow, fl flurries, n no weather.

All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. — 1995

Accu-weather 3273 1651 p 3273 1457 pc  
Sydney 2277 1652 p 2273 1752 pc

YOUR STOMACH'S GROWING

Mother Nature's calling

Plenty of time to go

for calls

## For Louvre's Director, Matters of Art and Security

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

**PARIS** — Having spent 32 years at the Louvre, Pierre Rosenberg was so widely identified with the museum that his appointment as the director last October went almost unnoticed in Paris.

But for Rosenberg, 58, an art historian, it has meant a wrenching change from the world of painting to the world of administration.

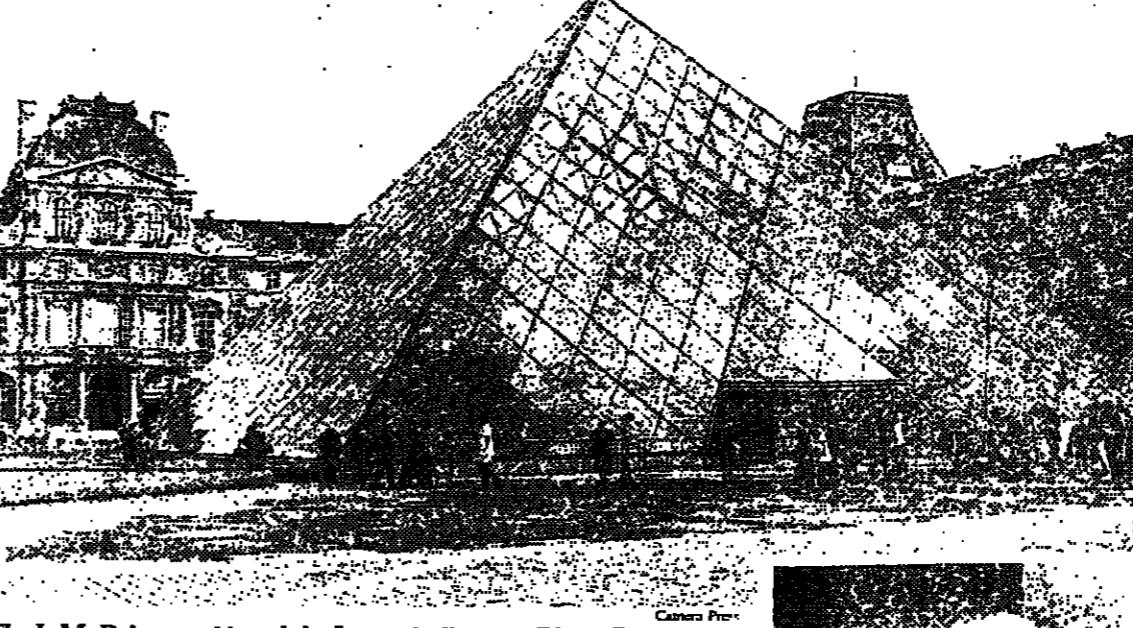
Last fall, these two worlds briefly overlapped. Almost his last act as the Louvre's chief curator of painting was to organize a huge exhibition observing the 400th anniversary of the birth of Nicolas Poussin, one of his favorite painters. And in the weeks that followed, he was in the spotlight more as a recognized expert on Poussin than as the new head of the Louvre.

Then, last month, after attending the opening of the London version of the Poussin exhibition at the Royal Academy, Rosenberg was abruptly brought to earth. For the second time in a week, an art object had been stolen from the Louvre and it was his job to explain what had gone wrong.

The objects themselves were not of great value. On Jan. 11, a thief sliced a small painting by the 19th-century French artist Turpin de Crissé from its frame. On Jan. 18, another thief tore a battle-ax from a 17th-century bronze sculpture; the weapon was returned 10 days later, left mysteriously in the main courtyard of the Louvre.

The thefts highlighted the problems of protecting 26,000 art objects on display in a vast museum that had more than 6 million visitors last year. But they also reminded Rosenberg of his new set of worries. At his first news conference as director, unhappy to be dealing with a security failure, he said: "We have very efficient systems, but we need to improve what we have."

Interviewed a few days later, he was still troubled by the problem. "Poussin said, 'The purpose of art is delectation,'" Rosenberg said. "Security works against this: paintings behind glass, viewers kept at a distance, alarms, guards. It's a problem.



The I. M. Pei pyramid, and the Louvre's director, Pierre Rosenberg.

We cannot accept we're in the hands of vandals. But the more crowds you have, the greater the risk."

In that sense, the risk keeps growing. In 1981, when plans to expand and modernize the Louvre were first announced, it received 2.5 million visitors. In 1990, with the attraction of I. M. Pei's glass pyramid, 5.1 million people visited the museum. In the 12 months after the new Richelieu Wing opened, on Nov. 18, 1993, the Louvre had 6.3 million visitors.

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And here, once again, success will be measured by crowds, which will not only increase security risks but also further erode the pleasure of visiting the Louvre.

"In a certain way I have the feeling

"We have too many tourists and I'm afraid they have evicted the visitors, those who know the museum, who love the museum," Rosenberg said. "I want to give the museum back to the visitors."

One idea is to change the system of guided tours: "You know, one girl speaking in Japanese, another girl speaking in Dutch and three poor visitors engulfed by the crowd," he said. To fight the cacophony, he wants to introduce the use of earphones, with each guide speaking softly into a little microphone.

But a more critical problem, he said, is that most tourists come to see just three works — "Venus de Milo," "Winged Victory" and, above all, Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" — and create huge traffic problems. He promised a solution within a year for the "Mona Lisa," probably by placing the painting in its own gallery.

Already then, Rosenberg has good reason to regret that he is no longer in daily contact with works of art.

"I have lost if not power, well, a job



Pierre Rosenberg, Agence France Presse

for which I felt great love," he said. Indeed, he said he believed he might also have lost power. At the Louvre, the seven department heads are "completely free" to define their policies on acquisitions and loans to

exhibitions, he said, "so these are two fields in which I have little to say."

Still, even in these areas, the record of his two predecessors, Hubert Lalande and Michel Lacoste, shows that the Louvre's director always wields enormous power. Further, in his often stormy career, Rosenberg has demonstrated that when either his own or the Louvre's interests are at stake, he merits respect as a political operator.

In the 1980s, two cases dragged him into the headlines. One involved the purchase by the Cleveland Museum of a Poussin that France claimed had left the country illegally. All French loans of artwork were suspended until Cleveland agreed to share exhibition of the painting with the Louvre over a 25-year period.

In the other case, Christie's in London was forced to sell Murillo's "Nocturnal Vision of St. Peter" to the Louvre at a below-market price after the museum showed that that painting, too, had been smuggled out of France.

Rosenberg insisted that "we are not enemies of the collectors." He said that under new legislation, if a vendor's price for a work could not be met, an export permit had to be issued within three years. But he also called for an increase in the current \$25 million annual budget for acquisitions by France's national museums.

So with half of France's art heritage in storage, he was asked, what does the Louvre still need?

"A museum that is not buying is a museum that is dying,"